HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 192— BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 15 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
20 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,60?
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..		20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
23 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928 12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
23rd Aug.	ALIPORE ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
17th Aug.	KAMAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,325

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23897.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,?32
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK
The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.
KATNI SOAP STONE
LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has c late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY - - WHEN and WHERE?
The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.
WHY? - - - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:—
(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.
WHEN TO INSURE?
"Immediately of course" is the only answer
Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided.
WHERE TO INSURE?
With a Company Offering:—
(1) The lowest rates of premium.
(2) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.
(3) Sympathetic treatment.
(4) Prompt settlement of claims.
(5) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LIMITED.
DELHI? Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.
For further particulars please write to:—
PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Messrs. PURSHOTTAMDAS URAIZEE & Co.,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.
LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.
WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R380

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 7/10 for 9lbs. of fruit A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS—LONDON.—EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay, in December, 1927.—Syllabus—annas two.—Application form—annas two.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 29126

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage 4a. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Dean for the Seth G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital on a monthly salary of Rs. 300-20-500 with free unfurnished quarters. The appointment will be, in the first instance, on probation for a period of six months.

Applications with copies of three recent testimonials stating College and Medical career and administrative experience should reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 22nd instant.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
29133

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1927, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. P. S. Mellor and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th August, 1927, to 7th September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 12th September 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 26th August, 1927.

29112

IN AID OF

THE CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay and LADY WILSON.

A SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION will be held at the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Mayo Road, Bombay.

For School Children on Tuesday, August 16th, 4-30—7-30 p.m.
Admission:—Rs. 0-4-0.

Tickets to be had ONLY from Heads of Schools.

On Wednesday, August 17th, 3—7 p.m.
On Thursday, August 18th 5-30—8-30 p.m.
On Friday, August 19th, 5-30—8-30 p.m.
Admission:—Season ticket Rs. 2-0-0.
Admission:—Day ticket Re. 1-0-0.

Chairman,
Scientific Exhibition Committee.

29135

NOTICE FOR SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR ELECTRIC OR TRAMWAY COMPANIES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that lots of Tramway construction and Overhead Transmission line materials such as No. 1/0, 2/0, 4/0 Copper wires, Bate's expanded Poles 30'X 4" with accessories for Trolley Brackets, Cross Arms, Trolley Hardware materials, etc., Tram car Bogies and Underframes each 36' long with electrical fittings for 3'.6" gauge, Porcelain Insulators, 86 lbs. Grooved Rails, 90 lbs. second quality Tee Rails with accessories and 20 sets Turn outs for both kinds of Rails, One set Substation Equipments, 6'X 8" and 6" X 4" Sal Sleepers, Workshop Tools, Machine Drills and various other articles being the properties of the Dehra Dun Mussoorie Electric Tramway Company, Limited, now in Liquidation are for sale under Orders of the Allahabad High Court. Further particulars may be had on application. Intending purchasers should communicate soon with the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS 7A, City Road, Allahabad.
[illegible]
29133

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3041 of 1924.

RANCHHORDAS BHAWAN .. Plaintiff.
Vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM. .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Land, situate at Mauje Pahadi, Turf Malad, Sub-District Bandra, District Thana Taluka Salsette.

(a) Field named Pydhoni, Survey No. 92, Falni No. 3, Area 2 Acres, 36 Gunthas, Assessment Rs. 4 8-0.

(b) Field named Talyachi Dongri, Varkas and Khariff land, described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area Acres	Gunthas	Aggregate Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
119	0	Varkas 1					
,,	0	Varkas 2					
,,	0	Varkas 3					
120	0	Varkas 10					
119	3	Kharif	0	3 7	13	1	0

In all, land at Pahadi admeasures 6 Acres and 3 Gunthas.

Pieces of land at Mauje Goregaon, Turf Malad, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, described as below:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Aggregate Area Acres	Gunthas.	Aggregate Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
10	0	Varkas 1					
2	0	Varkas 2					
3	0	Varkas 2					
4	0	Varkas 3					
2	6	Kharif 0					
4	2	Kharif	0	7	5¼	18	14 8
25	0	Varkas 1					
25	0	Varkas 2					
25	3	Kharif 0					
59	0	Varkas 1					
59	1	Kharif	0	3	39¾	18	11 0
25	5	Kharif	0	0	15¾	1	6 0
25	0	Kharif 1					
60	1	Varkas 0					
60	0	Kharif	2	1	10¼	4	13 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 51, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29131

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of MUKHI LALCHAND SHAMJI SHAMJI SONA alias MUKHI-LAL SHAMJI RAJA SOONAR, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, widower, unemployed, residing at Kandi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.

Bai KHATIZABAI, widow of Ishwardas Saindits, daughter of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Kandi Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of June, 1927.

THAKORDAS & DAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT

Harold Lloyd
IN
"The Freshman"
(7 Reels)
The Greatest Comedy ever seen in Bombay.
TIME: Daily 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays 4 P.M.
Free list entirely suspended.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
SARASVATI FILM CO.'S Picture
SATI SAROJ
A picture worth its praise.
DON'T FAIL

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for quarrying rock from Worli Hill North of Love Grove Road Bridge will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 22nd day of August, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to anyone deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Development Works at his office at Love Grove Road who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MAKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

29130

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MANKESHWAR OTHERWISE CALLED REAY ROAD, IN MAZAGAON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for Gulabchand Vanaji, the Mortgagee herein Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Mohanprasad Thakorprasad for self and as heirs and legal Representative of the deceased Thakorprasad Jankiprasad and all other persons interested in the equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, 1919, and made between Thakorprasad Jankiprasad (since deceased) and the said Mohanprasad Thakorprasad of the one part and the said Gulabchand Vanaji of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mankeshwar otherwise called Reay Road in Mazagaon and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 13 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and forming portion of land registered under New Survey No. 4|3706 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 6455 (2) and Street No. 6A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Yasuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,[illegible],50,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

MISS MAYO SEES RED.

A LIBEL ON INDIA

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe writes in the "Observer".

Consider for a moment the several attitudes of English writers towards the Indian social system. For 100 years, ever since the Abbe Dubois and his classic book on Southern India, the missionaries in general have dwelt upon the horrors of idolatry, the cruelties of the caste system, child marriage, and widowhood, the awful tragedy of the Untouchable classes. The more or less official writers, on the other hand, accepting the full implication of Government neutrality in matters of faith and morals, have described the phenomena in plain objective terms. British supporters of Indian political reform have for the most part felt that their business was with the sufficiently difficult problem of government: the reconstruction of Indian social life they have assumed, must be left to a self-governing India. The many European who have been attracted by Indian philosophy and the Indian past have preferred to put the grosser actualities aside. Roughly speaking, in recent times the utterance of ugly truths about Indian society has been left to the doctors and public-health officials, and to the one Indian who addresses a world audience—Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

And now comes Miss Katherine Mayo, an American woman already known by a thorough-going Rooseveltian book on the Phillippines. She has a pungent pen, and a habit of putting down in hard words the things she observes and finds out. Keenly sensitive to human and animal suffering, she seems to have cared nothing at all for Indian thought or art, for the thrill of the cities, or the surprising beauty of Indian life as it presents itself to the eye. On the contrary, India to her is an insanitary horror, Indian religion a phallic nightmare, Indian humanity (male) a mass of cruelty and corruption. During her journeyings Miss Mayo seems to have taken counsel chiefly of health authorities and women doctors. She heard astonishing things as to the social uses of cowdung in the Indian village, and saw red. She learned all the more terrible facts about child marriage and motherhood, and, as we can see, hot anger drove her to the writing of "Mother India."

It is a smallish book, of thirty short chapters widely written, but thrown together with a staggering disregard of logical order. I must pass over her the sections concerned with political and economic questions, and try to condense into a few sentences Miss Mayo's blistering indictment of the Hindu social system. This is the significant feature of "Mother India," the one feature that will ensure its being read over the English-speaking world, and deeply resented in India.

The woes of India, Miss Mayo asserts, have nothing to do with Britain or with government. They are inseparable from the Hindu system. They will continue to afflict the Indian, in increasing degree, "until he admits their causes and, with his own two hands, uproots them." Among those causes there are, as Miss Mayo sees it, two that transend all others in barbarity and shame. The first is the marriage of infants and the enforced motherhood of little girls. The second, like unto the first, is the Hindu's "manner of getting into the world and his self-life thenceforward." Miss Mayo prints in detail medical and other testimony concerning child brides. It is harrowing beyond words. She cities examples, apparently well authenticated, of made sexuality. They are loathsome. And, by quotation from the reports of debates in the Legislative Assembly, she is able to show how formidable is the resistance to Government measures of amelioration coming still from recognised Indian leaders. The moral she draws from the Hindu family Miss Mayo enforces by describing the miserable lot of the sacred cow—worshipped, a fount of and starved—potentially a fount of wealth for the people, but actually (as Mr. Gandhi confesses) a symbol of India's blindness and impoverishment.

Miss Mayo suggests no remedies: she can see no signs of liberation or progress worth the mention. But if she had known more, or could have freed her mind from its chief obsession, she could hardly have failed to realise that what she saw and was told could not possibly be about the whole of India. There is a remarkable, and hopeful, other side to the picture. The century of British rule is a moment only in the past quarter of a century has been such that the British India of Curzon's time seems remote. Even Miss Mayo has to admit the incredible in politics, that the reformed Constitution is working. Gandhi has given to the Untouchables a light that will not be quenched. Before the next generation has passed away the light will have broken even into the zenana; and the women of India, already stirred, may even have determined their own fate. But in any case (it is comforting to know), the author of "Mother India" will hold to the end of her day that the principles and the record of Britain in India are assured vindication.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

(MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE).

August 13, 1927.

The most interesting event of the week was the publication of the U.S. Government Bureau Report on the 8th instant estimating the condition of crop as on 1st August at 69.5 per cent., probable production at 13,492,000 bales, the number of bales ginned upto 31st July at 163,000 bales and yield per acre at 156.8 lbs. (against condition 69.8 per cent., probable production 15,621,000 bales and ginning 47,749 bales same time last year). The Bureau figures, it is understood, have made allowance for probable weevil damage with normal weather onwards. The announcement proved to be the biggest surprise experienced by the trade for years being over a million bales below the general expectations and could not have been forecast even by the most sanguine bull. There was an overwhelming rush of buying from all quarters and the prices in two days went up straight by 333 points. The excitement was so great that the market has been described as hysterical, hectic, wild, frenzied and so on. This precipitous advance was followed by extensive profit-taking and some Southern selling on which the market reacted in the next two days by over a cent. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 20.42 on the 9th instant and the lowest 16.95 on the 6th instant, the range for the week being 347 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 28 higher. Before the Bureau, the market was somewhat easy in the early part of the week but had later firmed up anticipating a bullish Bureau. On the publication of the Bureau Report, our market also jumped up with the New York and Liverpool markets. The excitement here also was immense as the price level rose by over Rs. 40 in a day. Later, there has been a set-back of about Rs. 15 on profit-taking and some selling on reaction theory stimulated by foreign advices. The highest rate of Broach April|May touched during the week was Rs. 407 on the 9th instant and the lowest Rs. 356-1|2 on the 6th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 50-1|2. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach July|August Rs. 377; Broach April|May Rs. 395; Oomra December|January Rs. 368; and Bengal December|January Rs. 334-1|2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 11th August are 3,118,452 bales against 3,279,101 bales last year and Exports total 1,52,576 bales against 2,382,713 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 909,856 bales. The Stock of cotton in Bombay on 11th August is estimated at 514,555 bales against 433,560 bales same time last year.

The considerably smaller crop estimated in the first Bureau Report has created a feeling of nervousness. Although the consensus of opinion favours higher prices o the Government figures, there is hesitancy on the part of traders probably in view of the recent abnormal fluctuations and unfavourable weather as against Southern selling. For the time being therefore it is quite likey that the market may move round present leveis. It is also believed that the South seeing so small and outturn as estimated by Government will not care to sell in voume. Besides, the unfavourable weather continues causing anxiety that the growing crop would suffer serious weevil damage as in the season 1922-23 when almost daily rains during July and August in the East promoted the growth of weevils whose ravages were very heavy. Considering the situation as a whole, a material decline does not seem likely unless the weather becomes very propitious and the farmers come out as free sellers. We therefore continue to remain bullish and would advise conservative purchases in quiet markets.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadev Road, Bombay.

Aug, 14

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 12 6
Century	„	0 12 3
Jacob	„	0 12 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 12 0
Apollo	„	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	„	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 0 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 15 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 9
Ka iamardan	„	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	„	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	„	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weigh) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	„	1 0 0
David Mill	„	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	„	1 0 3
Moon Mill	„	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	„	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 15 3
Sakuntala	„	0 14 3
Sundari Brand	„	0 15 3
Globe	„	0 15 0
Rachael	„	0 15 0
Palkhi	„	0 15 0
Maher	„	0 15 3
Kechhwa	„	0 15 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 6
Textile	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 6
Jacob	„	1 0 6
Century	„	1 0 0
Moon Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 9
Moon Mill	„	0 15 9
1386 Tata	„	2 12 9
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 15 0
Jamshed	„	3 15 0
Century	„	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 10 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 4 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 8 6
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	8 7 0
Hindustan	„	8 4 0
E. D. Rachael	„	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 9
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent	„	2 5 0
Apollo David	„	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Aug. 9.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co.; Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi)

Since our last report there have not been many offerings of Larkhanas and Upper Sinds, while the Sind Lights have been on offer and cannot be easily absorbed.

In Electrics the Karachi Electrics have been an active market and there are buyers upto Rs. 102/ per share while small lots of Hyderabad Electrics have changed hands at Rs. 108/ per share and the demand is still unsatisfied.

Name of the Coy.	Paid up value	Present value.
Sind Lights	100 0 0	140 0 0
Sind Lighterage	150 0 0	140 0 0
Larkhana		
Hyderabad	100 0 0	86 0 0xd.
Upper Sinds	100 0 0	82 0 0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100 0 0	102 0 0xd.
Hyderabad Electrics	100 0 0	108 0 0c.d.
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100 0 0	111 8 0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Four Mills	80 0 0	115 0 0
India Flour Mills	60 0 0	119 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0	100 0 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 11.

Wheat Bhadon	4 9 0
Wheat Asuj	4 10 9
Gram Asuj	4 0 9
Barley Asuj	3 5 3
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 13 0
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 0 6
LOCAL RATE.	
Wheat	4 6. 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 13 0 to 4 1 0
Barley	3 2 6 to 3 4 6
Rapeseed	7 8 0 to 8 2 0
Cottonseed	3 14 0
Rapeseed Oil	19 10 0
Market Arrival:—	
Wheat	800 mds.
Gram	400 mds.
Barley	100 mds.
Rapeseed	25 mds.

Remarks:—Market steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £8 15|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £17|5|0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18|10|0.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment buyers £17 12|6.
Sept|Oct. shipment buyers £17|15|0
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Aug. shipment Antwerp paid £16|3|9.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18|10 0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Sept|Dec. delivery buyers 31|4-1|2.
Jan|April delivery buyers 31|9.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-3|16.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 13.
October	16.65—.41
December	18.92—.43
January	18.99—.49
March	19.12—.56
May	19.32—.57
Middling Spot	18.90—.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 13.
October	18.56—.54
January	18.90—.53
Middling Spot	18.16—.54

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

	New York, Aug. 13. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 13.
Scinde Good	7.80—.25
„ Fully Good	8.00—.25
„ Fine	8.20—.25
Bengal Good	7.80—.25
„ Fully Good	8.00—.25
„ Fine	8.20—.25
Oomra Good	8.20—.25
„ Fully Good	8.45—.25
„ Fine	8.70—.25
Broach Good	8.50—.25
„ Fully Good	8.80—.25
„ Fine	9.10—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 13.
August	18.35—.20
September	18.46—.16
October	18.56—.16
November	18.66—.16
December	18.63—.15
January	18.60—.15
February	18.57—.15
March	18.55—.15
April	18.55—.15
May	18.54—.15
June	18.54—.15
July	18.54—.15
August	18.54—.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.35—25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 13.
August	9.91—.14
September	9.97—.17
October	10.05—.16
November	10.07—.17
December	10.15—.16
January	10.22—.16
February	10.22—.17
March	10.26—.17
April	10.26—.17
May	10.31—.17
June	10.31—.17
July	10.31—.17
August	10.27—.17
Middling Spot	10.15—.25

SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 13 Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 13.

Silver:—Market closed uncertain.
Spot 25-5|16.
Forward 25-3|8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4 4|11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-17|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Aug. 13.
T.T. Berlin on London	unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	28.75
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T Prague on London	164.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 13.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 53.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 54|3.
Wheat Australian:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 53|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Aug. shipment value 54|3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Aug Sept. per cwt. 14|11-1|4.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|0-3|4.
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 15|3-3|4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|2-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15-3-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 13.

Para Rubber Sept|Oct. value 1|8-3|4.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P.155

"So Healthy & Vigorous"

"And to think that a short time ago he was one of those nervous, plodding men of whom nobody takes much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now. He simply radiates energy and power."

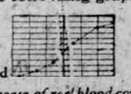
Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, the well-known scientist, writes:

"The user of Sanatogen is richly rewarded in freedom from languor, a gain of strength and activity, alertness of mind and a rapid restoration of the ability to plan and execute."

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., the famous novelist, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It feeds the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood and nerves those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived. Scientific research has proved beyond doubt that Sanatogen increases the number of red blood cells enormously, viz. 80,000 per c.mm. in one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight (figures supplied by one of the leading hospitals). And in the *Medical Echo*, of March 1924, a physician published the following graph:



Average increase of red blood corpuscles in 80 cases treated with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

DRASTIC MEASURES IN FREE STATE.

DEATH PENALTY EXTENDED

SECRET CARRYING OF ARMS

The full text of the new Public Safety Bill, introduced in the Dail by President Cosgrave is published. It is a drastic document, and shows clearly the Government's determination to put an end to the irregular and dangerous elements who have openly and secretly agitated against the very existence of the State writes the Dublin Correspondent of the "Observer".

Few people outside Government circles realised how serious the situation was if its measure is the measure of the steps now proposed to be taken. In brief, the Government are taking powers to suppress dangerous organisations and seditious publications, to deport undesirables to provide military Courts for the trial of persons charged with treasonable offences and to make the death penalty applicable to the carrying of firearms.

The "Irish Times," in an editorial, warns the Government against using the new weapon for political ends, for while political agitation that seeks unconstitutional ends is always a nuisance, it is not necessarily criminal.

The gravest part of the Bill is that providing the death penalty for the secret carrying of arms. This practice is of course, an outcome of the Civil War. Although a cease fire was ordered as well as the dumping of arms, it is known that many weapons are being carried about, and although civic guards have found many dumps, there must still be many undiscovered. With the passing of the Bill, people having knowledge of such dumps will begin to feel uncomfortable.

The portion of the Bill dealing with treasonable publications makes the printer liable to confiseation of his machinery, but the possession of such papers makes the individual liable to imprisonment.

The case of prisoners who refuse to "recognise" a court before which they are cited is to be dealt with as contempt of court, with substantial penalties. In certain of these cases recently, while the prisoners have refused "recognition" counsel and solicitor have been employed for the defence, but this will no longer be possible.

COMMUNAL HARMONY IN PATIALA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Unfortunately religion has divided communities instead of binding them together. Religious fanatics have not only created a gulf between the two principal communities of the country but are busy in widening it. In no other province the nefarious activities of these enemies of public peace and amity have done greater havoc than in the Punjab. Though surrounded by those districts in which prevails communal animosity of a virulent type between the Hindus and the Muslims, Patiala has luckily soared above the cramping sectarianism and benumbing bigotry. The secret of this harmony lies in the respect that H. H. the Maharaja Sahib has for the religious susceptibilities of all classes of his subjects. The ideal which he has placed before himself is that a king belongs to all religions in the State, and not that a king belongs to no religion. Social and economic co-operation that exists among the members of different communities in Patiala has taken away the opportunities of mischiefmaking open to religious enthusiasts. The order promulgated by His Highness last year to restrict the activities of the preachers of aggressive communalism also had a restraining effect. By placing a ban on those who are actively engaged in sowing the seeds of dissension His Highness has kept the fiend of communalism at arm's length and saved Patiala from the ravages of those who are attached to it with an enthusiasm bordering on fanaticism. This year again His Highness has renewed his efforts to stamp out aggressive communalism. In the beginning of this month the local authorities, in compliance wih His Highness's gracious commands, invited the co-operation of the principal citizens of Patiala in stopping the circulation of rumours calculated to exacerbate communal feelings. His Highness's Government has declared that severe action will be taken against all persons who may exaggerate trifles and spread scandalous whisprs. The announcement has been received with acclamation. May His Highness live long to benefit the people, whom Providence has entrusted to his care, by his benevolent acts!—Yours etc.

A CITIZEN.

Professor Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University left Calcutta for Bombay on Saturday to deliver the Convocation address of the Bombay University on August 16.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Delhi on Saturday morning,

PROF. ERNEST'S LECTURES.

SYLLABUS FOR THE SEASON.

The following is the concluding portion of the syllabus of a course of 12 lectures on 'Comparative Philology' by Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College, New York:—

Lectures 3, 4, 5, 6 deal with a few rudiments of Comparative Grammar: Aryan Phonology, the Noun and Verb.

The Sanskrit consonantal system which the old Hindu grammarians have elaborated to perfection includes a palatal and lingual group both of which are alien to the original Aryan alphabet. The palatals *ch, c* (cha, catam) and *j* (janas) are modifications of *k* (Latin quae, conteum) and *g* (genus); the linguals *t* and *d* are aborginal clicks taken over from the Dravidians. Gutturals, dentals and labials, however, are the same in all Aryan languages except in Nordic where *g* changes to *k*; *d* to *t* and so forth, according to the subjoined diagrams:—

g-k-h-g—Sanskrit yugami, English *yoke*.

Sanskrit kalya, English *hale* and *healthy*.

Sanskrit hansa English goose (Germaa gaus).

d-t-th or *dh-d—dh* and *th* interchange. 'The—me' and 'the—sis', literally "set" for an examination, are Greek derivatives. Sanskrit a dha-t sounds e-the-ke (he set) in Greek.

Sanskrit danta, English tooth (Gothis tunih),

Sanskrkit *danta*, English *tooth*.

Sanskrit madhu, English mead, i.e., honey-drink.

p-f or *bh-b*. The letter "*b*" was absent from the original Aryan tongue Sanskrit '*bh*' represents Greek '*ph*' and Latin '*f*' '*Bhu-ti*' (be-ing) reads in Greek '*phy-Sis*' (Physical being; nature) and Latin '*fu-ture*' (going to be).

Modification of the above phonetic law: "*t*" becomes Nordic "*th*" only if the accent preceds; if the accent follows, "*t*" is changed to "*d*".

Sanskrit *danta*, English *tooth*

Sanskrit baratar, Old English brother (brother);

but Sanskrit *pitar*, Old English *fader* (father).

The italic vowels signify the accent.

Original Aryan had a *kw*-sound, written "qu" in Latin, and changed to "hw" in Nordic. Aryan likw (to leave) recurs in Nordic as lihw (to loan out money). Gothic leihwan (to loan out), Old English leon (ditto) hence our word" "loan." Latin linqu-ere (to leave), hence re-linqu-ish (to leave behind) and '*relic*' (memorial left behind). Sanskrit has thinned *kw* to *k*, and has changed *r* to *l* rik-*ta* Ale/IQ.

The Sanskrit initial of hansa (goose), too, is a thinning of an original *ghi*. The prehistoric Aryas pronounced ghansa (goose) and vagh (to convey; Sanskrit vah). kindred words are Latin vehere (to convey; hence vehicle) and English wagon.

Nasals, semivowels and sibilants are identical in all Aryan languages:—

Sanskrit nama, Latin nomen, English '*name*.'

Sanskrit nava, Latin novus, Old English neowe (new).

Sanskrit rudhira, Latin ruber, English red.

Sanskrit sapta, Latin septem, English *seven*.

Short e and v (as in English *met, on*) recur in most Aryan languages, but have been leveled to short a in Sanskrit.

Latin sequitur (follows), Gaelic sachetar (they follow, Lithuanian seku (I follow): Sanskrit sachate (follows). "Cartwheel" in Latin rota, and in Gaelic roth; ratha is the Sanskrit word for "ear".

The following few examples will show how similarly nouns and verbs are treated in Sanskrit and Latin, not to speak of Greek, Russian and other cognate tongues:—

Latin navis (Sanskrit naus), naven), navi (navi), naves (navas), navibus (naubhis). *Again*, pes (pat), peden (padam), pedi (padi), pedum (padam) pedibus (padbhis); ferentem (bharantam), ferenti (bharatas).

CONJUGATION.

Sum (asmi), est (asti), sum, us (smas), sunt (santi). *Again*, it (eti), imus (imas).

Subjoined are some Gothic comparisons:—

bairis (bharasi), bairith (brarati), bairam (bharamas), bairith (bharatha), bairand (bharant). *Again*, wait (veda), waist (vettha), witum, (vidma), wituth (vida). Akin is Latin vidi (I have seen). All knowledge rests on sense-perceptions (seeing, hearing, etc.); hence Latin *vidi* is semantically, that is, as far as word-meaning or significance is concerned, older, more archaic and primitive than the Sanscrit and Gothi sister-words which have already taken on an abstract sense! This interesting reflection leads us to the last and most important part of the present course of lectures.

(Lectures 7—12 treat of "Indo-European Semantics."

How have our words and concepts come to mean, what they mean, now?

dicated as the lecturer will develop the various topics as he goes along).

Lecture 7.—Aryan Home Life.
Lecture 8.—Family and Government.
Lecture 9.—Festivals and Gods.
Lecture 10.—Barter and Trade.
Lecture 11.—Poetry and the Fine Arts.
Lecture 12.—Etymological Trip through India and Persia.

POONA MUSLIM GYMKHANA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The inauguration of the Poona Anjuman's Gymkhana under exalted auspices is truly a "success" in the sense that it increases the number of spectacular achievements which stand to the credit of the great Anjuman, but these Muslims who do not measure the progress and advancement of their community by the number of Gymkhanas, Conferences, and similar shows, are not prepared to agree with the Knight of Poona that the foundation of the Gymkhana constitutes a happy augury for the Muslim community of Poona. It is common knowledge in Poona that the Gymkhana has come into existence under strange circumstances. In the race for leadership, which has for years past enlivened the dullness of Poona polities, culminated in a keen competition during the last Council elections when the stalwarts of the Faizul Islam held out a promise of a Gymkhana but the heroes of the Haroon Hall forestalled their rivals and, through the good offices of Khan Saheb Jan Mahomed, arranged with the Military authorities for the lease of land and secured donations and promises from Rampur and Khairpur.

Every Muslim prays that the Gymkhana may supply the facilities for sports to Muslim youth, but if past experience counts for anything a certain amount of apprehension still exists in certain quarters that the institution will degenerate into an appendage of the Anjuman as an additional means for the advertisement of the Anjuman that has beaten the record in this Presidency for inviting Governors and Viceroys.

My object in writing this letter is to make it more evident that the Gymkhana will be a success only if and when people of all parties, political views, and convictions, will be given a fair representation in its control and it will not be permitted to be used as a handle for strengthening the claim to leadership for unfortunately the race for honour and leadership is at its height in Poona.—Yours, etc.

MUSLIM.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HAKIM

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 12.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Hyderabad has suffered a great loss by the untimely death of Afsarul-Atibba Hakim Imtiyazuddin Hosain on Tuesday night. He had adorned the chair of the head of the State Unani Hospitals for a considerable time with great ability and to the high appreciation and benefit of all, belonging to various castes and creeds. His Exalted Highness held him in great esteem and considered him a most valuable asset to the State. The Fatiha ceremony was organized to-day on a grand scale in the Jama Musjid by the Unani Medical Association which testified to the immense influence exercised by the deceased on the Hyderabad public who joined in large numbers in the ceremony. It is generally believed that Hakim Maqsood Ali Khan Sahib will succeed to the said post as he is considered the most suitable person to fill it.

Hyderabad public and gentry did not lag behind in showing their feelings towards their brother sufferers in the flood stricken area of Gujarat. Failing any public meeting strong to demonstrate their sympathy in that direction at the special performance of Prof. Pursoram's Grand Circus given by Meah-Mohd Zubairi, its Manager, in aid of Gujarat Relief Fund, under the patronage of Maharaja Sir Kishan Parshad Bahadur. His Exalted Highness the Nizam twice attended the circus. His Exalted Highness also granted a special interview to Meah Zubairi who was invested with a Royal Sanad as a token of appreciation for the remarkable performances. The net income of the special show amounting to Rs. 300 and odd was telegraphed to-day by the Maharaja to Gujarat Relief Committee.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF C. P.

GENERAL HEALTH SATISFACTORY

AMRAOTI, Aug. 13.

The annual report on the working of factories in the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1926 shows a rise in the number of working factories, from 644 to 677, due to the registration of small concerns employing over 10 and under 20 persons, which had hitherto been left unregistered. The poor cotton season resulted in a considerable falling off in the number of operatives in ginning and pressing factories, which, however, was set off by the opening of a new mill at Ellichpur, and the average daily number of operatives remained stationary.

Strikes occurred in two mills, but neither of them was of a serious nature. The satisfactory condition of the general health of the operatives is largely due to improvement in housing, in the supply of good drinking water, and in sanitary arrangements.

There were seven night factory schools for children, all maintained by the Empress Mills, but the response was disappointing. There was a welcome decline in the number of accidents. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925, regarding the marking of bales, is reported to have worked satisfactorily. —A. P.

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"CHRONICLE'S"

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Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Will the cotton price for Broach A.M. delivery be quoted above or below Rs. 395 on Tuesday, 25th instant at 6 p.m.? State reasons for your reply. Answers without reasons will not be considered.

Answer to this question must be given on or before 22nd instant.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

SHIVA'S IMAGE INSTALLED

GENERAL SATISFACTION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The image of Shiva, which had been removed from the maidan in front of the Calcutta Club sometime ago, was reinstalled this morning with due solemnity. The religious part of the ceremony was performed by a number of priests who were headed by Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, the President of the Bangiya Brahman Sabha. Bhajans were held, kirtans sung, and prasad distributed to the devotees, who attended in large numbers. The removal of the image had led to considerable agitation among the Hindus, and the permission given by H. E. the Governor to have it reinstated has been welcomed.—A. P.

"NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

ARREST OF "RIYASAT" EDITOR

DELHI, Aug. 13.

The Patiala Government in a telegraphic communication to the Associated Press state with regard to the arrest of Diwan Singh Maftoon, editor of the "Riyasat", that the cases upon which the arrest is based have no political significance, but arise from an allegation of criminal breach of trust and in

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA AND BENGAL

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The shallow depression which extended over to the East Central Provinces yesterday has moved northwards and lies this morning over the United Provinces East. The monsoon is active over Burma, Bengal, the central parts of the country and Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces West, Kumaon Hills, Central India, Central Provinces West, Konkan, Hyderabad, and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the Panjab Hills, Rajputana East, Central Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, Coorg, and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurrd in Upper Burma, United Provinces East, Panjab East and North, North West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast north.

Forecast: Increase in the United Provinces and decrease in the central parts of the country.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay Aug 13.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.24, Fort 1.20, J. J. Hospital 0.45.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 51.76, Fort 64.17, J. J. Hospital 51.08.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 40.70; Fort 45.93, J. J. Hospital 44.05

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 52.44; Fort 75.94; J. J. Hospital 61.82.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13th August, 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. (F.) at 8 a.m. 29.703 inches (036 below normal.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.612 inches (.064 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (2.2 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees. (0.1 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 198 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.39 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.83 inches.

RESORT TO FORCE

MUSSOLINI'S NEW PREPARATIONS

"I WILL OPEN MY PRISONS"

LONDON, July 28 (By Mail).

Radical political changes are expected in Italy as a result of the agrarian agitation against "Il Duce" and the Fascist rule.

The trouble which commenced with the farmers has now infected the industrialists and the Dictator and the Bosses are holding their own.

According to the Lugano correspondent of "The Herald," Il Duce threatens the industrialists to take their factories from them.

"If you close down your factories I will open my prisons," is said to have been Signor Mussolini's reply to the owner of the "Snia Viscosa," Signor Gualino, when the latter, who also controls the Banca Agricola Italiana, recently called on the Dictator to inform him that his artificial silk industry was bordering on bankruptcy, and that the crisis might soon force him to close down his factories.

The meeting of the secretaries of all the provincial Fascist branches in the North of Italy, in Bologna, was convened upon a telegraphic order from Signor Mussolini, who wanted thus to show that he was prepared to resort, if necessary, to force in order to curb the opposition of the industrialists.

Yet he had already given way on one vital issue before making this gesture of authority.

STABILISATION OF LIRA.

On May 26 he had declared in the Chamber that the restoration of the lira, which was then 90 to the pound would be continued in the next autumn. The industrialists, in their alarm, threatened a general look-out, and on July 3 the Minister of Finance, Count Volpi, was compelled to state, in an interview with the Popolo D'Italia, that the lira would be maintained "indefinitely" on the basis of 90 to the pound.

Then, after the capitulation, came the demonstration. Speaking at the Bologna meeting, the Secretary-General of the Fascist Party attacked the industrialists in extremely violent terms. He charged them with inspiring and subsidising a Press campign abroad against Fascism and closed with the threat that if the industrialists continued to blackmail the Government and bring pressure to bear upon it. Fascism would take the factories from their present owners and place them under the control of the Fascist Trade Unions.

"This," were his last words, "is the will of the Duce. Let the blackshirts know that they must keep fit and ready for new battles in the supreme interest of the country."

A few days after the Bologna meeting the Fascist Press published, under the significant heading of "Fascists of the Purse," a long list of names of persons expelled from the Fascist Party.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to condemn the scurrilous attacks of the "Peshawa" against Shri Shivaji Maharaj, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal presiding. Messrs. Vaman Rao Joshi, N. D. Savarkar, A. B. Kolhatkar, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar, M. N. Talpade, V. S. Dongre, R. S. Asawale, R. A. Gole, S. S. Mirajkar, D. G. Sarolkar, Suratkar, S. D. Joglekar will be amongst the speakers. The Mahindrekar Medal, awarded to Mr. Hardikar, the best essayist on "The Commercial Condition at the time of Shivaji" at the last Tercentenary Celebration will be presented at this meeting.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 21st instant at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road (1) to adopt the annual report, (2) to elect new office-bearers, (3) and to do such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The social gathering of the members will also be held at the same place after the meeting is over.

ASPERSIONS ON SHIVAJI.

Under the joint auspices of Shri Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee, the Bombay Pradesh Hindu Sabha and the Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the objectionable reference to Shri Shivaji Maharaj in the Peshwa." Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., will preside. Prof. Jadunath Sarker is expected to speak. The names of other speakers will be published later on.

PANCHPOKLI SCOUTS' INSPECTION.

The Chinchpokli Marathi Scout Troop was inspected on Wednesday evening last, by the District Scout Commissioner, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B.A., J.P., along with the Scout Organiser Mr. V. K. Kulkarni, on 1 August, 1927. The Troop consisted of 30 active Scouts and 10 recruits in charge of Scouter Kandarkar. The impression on the whole was satisfactory. The Scouts performed some physical display on Malkhamb. There was also a Lathi performance and Scouty Games. On the whole the Scout Master has done his best to spread the Scout Movement in his Sch

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott, D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st G.I.P. Rly. Reg., A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Monday, the 15th inst. mencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) (weather permitting).:

The programme includes:

1. Vorspiel "Nibelungen" Wagner; 2. Ouvert "Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe Entr'acte, "Fragrance" Aneliffe, 4. Selection, "My Son John" Straus; 5. Gavotte "Mognon" Thomas; 6. Trumpet Duet, "The Two Imps" Alford; 7. Selection, "Sunny" Kern; 8. Fox-Trot, "Buggy Ride" Stefano; 9. Potpourri, "Melodious Memories" Finck. "God save the King-Empero

OPPORTUNITY FOR ORIENTALISTS

Mr. G. N. writes:—

The late M. Clement Huart, Prof. of Oriental Languages at Paris, left behind a library very valuable books which are for sale. Mrs. Huart is also prepared to receive offers for some of the rare manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish collected by professor at Damascus, Teheran and Constantinople. Catalogues of these printed books and of the Manuscripts may be seat the office of the "Iran League," Cama Street, Hornby Road, Fort. Communications may likewise be addressed direct in English to Madame Clement Huart,

2, Rue Descamps,
Paris, XVI.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN AT VERSOWA

Under the auspices of the Versowa Liquor Prohibition Committee and the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a crowded public meeting was held on the Versowa Seashore on Friday, the 12th August, 1927, 6 p.m. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, B.A., LL.B., was voted to the chair. Resolutions reiterating the determination of the residents to abolish the drink-evil, condemning the proposal to open a new toddy shop in lieu of the existing booths and demanding the immediate closure of the existing liquor shop, which is situated in the heart of the town quite close to the temple and the village school, were unanimously passed. It was also resolved to forward a petition under the signatures of the residents to the Chairman, Excise Advisory Committee in support of the resolutions. Mr. S. S. Naik, President, Bombay Suburban District Local Board, also addressed the meeting congratulating the workers on their determination to uproot the drink vice and exhorting them to keep up the same in spite of temptations that may be thrown in their way. After a vote of thanks the meeting terminated for the occasion. Speeches were made eulogising the services of Jijabai, the mother of Shivaji, at a crowded meeting of ladies held to-day in Poona to perpetuate the memory of Jijabai. A central ladies committee was formed and funds were subscribed on the spot.

On hearing the report that the "Peshwa" of Delhi, a Muslim paper, had apologised for making scandalous allegations against Jijabai a resolution condemning that paper was withdrawn.

About three hundred rupees, the proceeds of a benefit performance given by the proprietors of the Poona Aryan Cinema were contributed towards the Gujarat flood

GRANT INCREASED.

FACILITIES TO KASHMERE SUBJECTS.

Early in March 1927, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to place a grant of Rs. 50,000, per annum at the disposal of the Scholarship Selection Board, with a view to train hereditary State subjects for employment in the superior services. On a perusal of the proceedings of the Board recently submitted, His Highness has been further pleased to enhance the grant to Rs. 100,000 per annum.

The Board will shortly be inviting applications for scholarship pertaining to various branches of the Administration and the results of the selection will be watched by His Highness with the greatest personal attention and interest.

PATHE CINEMA

The laughs evoked by Harold Lloyd's comedies whether they were "Grandma's Boy" or "Safety Last" or "Girl Shy", for instance have always come from the heart because his characterization never fail to sneak into your heart and demand your sympathy. Such a character is Harold Lamb. hero of "The Freshman" Lloyd's latest, a Pathepicture, now showing at Pathe Cinema.

Harold is that most pathetic of all living creatures someone wanting to be loved. Admiration, hero worship he craved too, but he wanted it because it meant that he was a jolly good fellow every man's friend and nobody's enemy because he would stand enthroned in the hearts of all as an ideal to pattern after, even as he had attempted to model his personality after college heroes of fiction he had loved.

With this craving to be popular and his campaign to achieve that goal carefully laid out, Harold Lamb goes to college and is promptly spotted as a boob. The ideals that color his fancy they are blind to. The see only a "sport model Freshman with old fashioned trimmings." They promptly tie his goat and ride it; First, they assign him to a private car waiting to take the Dean to the auditorium for his opening address. Harold finds himself on the stage face to face with the entire student body. He is told that every new student must make a speech if he doesn't he'll be the most unpopular man in college. That word "unpopular": To Harold it is what red is to a bull The little Lamb snaps into it, and though he is a far cry from an orator and is handicapped in his style by a kitten crawling around under his turtle-necked sweater, he gets it across that he's just a regular fellow and everyone should step right up and call him "Speedy".

Thus does Harold make his debut at college and thus are the laughs started in "The Freshman" which works up to a climax that exceeds anything the popular comedian has ever done for suspence, thrills, excitement and laughs.

The cast presents Johyna Ralston as Harold's sweetheart, Brooks Benedict as the chief persecutor of the little Lamb, James Anderson as the college hero the Lamb hopes to supplant, Hazel Keener as a beautiful co-ed, Joe Harrington as the tailor and Pat Harmon, as the hard-boiled football coach.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

A fatal accident occurred on Saturday morning near Gowari Station, in which a Muslim Khatik named Hussain Ranjoo (22) was knocked down by an electric train and met his death instantaneously before he could be removed to the hospital. At an inquest before the City Coroner on Sunday morning the engine-driver of the electric train gave evidence that he was driving E83 down train from Victoria Terminus to Thana. Within a few yards from the station "Gowari" he noticed two men trying to cross the railway line in front of his train. He sounded the horn and controlled the brakes but in spite of his efforts both the men were knocked down. The deceased was more badly injured. His left arm and ribs were broken and his head was severely knocked. He was found dead when examined at the station. The other man was taken to the hospital. The jury recorded a verdict of death by shock and internal haemorrhage having been knocked down by an electric train at Gowari whilst he was crossing the railway track.

SHIVAJI IN "PESHWA"

POONA LADIES SATISFIED WITH APOLOGY

POONA, Aug. 13.

Speeches were made eulogising the services of Jijabai, the mother of Shivaji, at a crowded meeting of ladies held to-day in Poona to perpetuate the memory of Jijabai. A central ladies committee was formed and funds were subscribed on the spot.

On hearing the report that the "Peshwa" of Delhi, a Muslim paper, had apologised for making scandalous allegations against Jijabai a resolution condemning that paper was withdrawn.

About three hundred rupees, the proceeds of a benefit performance given by the proprietors of the Poona Aryan Cinema were contributed towards the Gujarat flood

THE TEXTILE IMBROGLIO.

WANTED---A SOLUTION

Mr. S. H. Jhabhvala writes:—

Recommendation No. 52 of the Indian Tariff Board states:

"Increased efficiency cannot be expected from operaters unless they are provided with suitable raw material. The existing tendency to spin higher counts of yarn than the quality of the cotton warrants causes breakages and increases the work of the spinner and weaver." Since the Sassons took over the old Hong-Kong Mills now called the Manchester, they have tried to experiment with the new scheme of introducing 3 looms, with the alleged introduction of technical modifications and engineering improvements. With a view effectually to carry out the recommendation above stated the management are alleged to have introduced labour-saving machinery. The workers' difficulties are that less pay is given pro rata, a fact the Sassoons are unable to refute but they are laying the blame on the Tariff Board, who, they say, mean that the weaver should do more work for an increased wage and that unless the rate was reduced extra assistants given to each weaver would not be paid and accordingly the cost of production would not diminish nor would the three looms possibly run. Thus the sweets of the recommendation the management like to enjoy while the bitters are to be shared between the workers and the Government Tariff Board. The normal wage for a weaver before the disturbance arose was Rs. 50 per month while to 4-loom weavers the employers paid only Rs. 76 on drills and Rs. 66 on sheetings. Thus for double increase in work the men barely got a little more than a quarter of the previous wages. At this rate the 3-loom weaver would be persuaded by the management to accept about Rs. 57 while the man according to the previous standard of wages, would be eligible for Rs. 72.

Again, how is the increase in pay to be distributed? A little goes to the weaver, while the remainder to the mills, part of which they announce would be utilised in providing interest on the extra plant and in payment of extra assistance, the balance to be used towards reduction in the general cost of production. This arrangement is bound to adversely affect the health of the workers against which no provision is again offered and Mr. stones offensively retorts by saying that the problem affects the country as a whole and his mill should not individually go in for health insurance. If the experiment is initiated in his mills of introducing the new system of 3 looms it is his duty to provide against health contingencis. Just as he "overhauled completely the machinery and brought it up to date and also installed labour-saving machinery, why did he not look to the most essential condition of mill organisation, viz., the health of the workers? No experiment is possible to succeed unless the consequences arising therefrom are guarded against. The men have legitimately submitted their hardships to which the management are not prepared to listen. How can they expect the experiment to be carried to its legitimate issue?

Also, every new experiment must cost something at least to the experimenter but here the experiment is to be tried at the cost of the men on whom it is to be performed. The world beyond the boundaries of the Manchester Mills does not know anything about the kind of improvement effected in the count of the yarn supplied, nor about the new labour-saving maeninery installed. And it now knows from the mouth of the management itself that hardships of sickness and loss in wages are to be the consequence of the improvement. How can the leaders of Labour then ask the men to stick on?

Again the excuse of unemployment can hardly be met by the argument of absenteeism. Monthly 30 absentees are recorded, says Mr. Stones, while the new arrangement would displace 24 weavers. But here a concrete case will not hold good. The question of unemployment which is a scientific consequence of new adjustment ought to be answered only by scientific and well-ordered arrangement of the whole organisation so that absenteeism which is highly deflective and so uncertain, may not have to stand as the solvent of a permanent crisis.

BANDRA'S BENEVOLENT GUILD

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 11.

Established in 1910, the St. Anthony's Guild has been carrying on very useful, and altruistic work among the poor of Bandra. In its last report outlining its activities, it recorded that 26 families were dependent on it, and those of the poor who were sick, were not only treated free by the liberality of some of the local doctors, but were also visited frequently by the members.

The Guild are contemplating the construction of a building for housing their proteges, and their building fund is badly in need of additions. However the benevolence of a Parsi gentleman has swelled the funds by Rs. 1,000 and G. I. P. Railway Employees' Mass Association will kindly donate a like sum in instalments.

The accounts disclose receipts of Rs. 2,032 whilst Rs. 2,032 were spent in dis-

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

2ND QUARTERLY REPORT.

At the Bombay centre, Dr. S. R. Machave treated 1903 eye patients and performed 162 eye operations. Spectacles were given away to 15 poor men free. In June Dr. Machave visited the B. R. A. Centre at Anand and several schools at Baroda and treated 60 students there to whom he supplied three months' medicine free.

At the Chalisgaon Centre, 891 patients were treated by Dr. G. R. Shawan and 224 major as well as 782 minor eye operations performed. This medical officer is aided by two subordinate medical officers whose services have been lent by the Government to this Association.

At the Bulsar Centre, maintained with the help of Khan Banadur D. K. Bulsara, 1014 patients were treated, by Dr. P. D. Desai, and 161 operations were performed.

At the Surat Centre, supported by the Patel Brothers, 1266 patients were treated by Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., the Honorary Medical Officer there.

Donations received during this quarter amounted:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shri Mahajan Association Ltd.	251	0	0
Srimati Sajani Devi (Punjab)	100	0	0
Bai Amiai Dorasha	51	0	0
Mr. A. R. Bilimoria	20	0	0
A Parsee	15	0	0
Mr. M. M. Bhatt	15	0	0
Mr. Gangadhar Narayan	10	0	0

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 15TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are, by tradition, hidebound (pucca Morceo-bound and not goat-skin bound). You are perfectly well equipped to take the first rank among smart setwallas. You are also a first-rate speaker. You excel in many things, make excellent speeches on all subjects under the sun, and at public meetings will be either one of the chief speakers or the presiding genius. You will speak on all and sundry subjects with remarkable ease and fluency. Surely you are a jack of all, and master of many. At times when you are over-enthusiastic and bubbling over with exuberance of thought and power of diction you will prevaricate and digress much to the disgust of your hearers, or even be a laughing stock of the audience by uttering some such words, while trying to rattle off at excessive speed, as a Chairman of the Reception Committee did at a big gathering in Gujarat, who, while welcoming the delegates, in his over-enthusiasm, spoke "Ladies and gentlemen of both the sexes, I have great pleasure in welcoming."—Of course, it was a slip of the slippery tongue, but such a "faux pas" leaves an everlasting bad impression on the hearers, besides being the butt of jokes for ever; even though you are perfectly right in saying so, however inadvertently, for really there are some gentlemen who on some occasions, for instance, the raid by a burglar at night into the house, prove themselves as effiminate as many members of the frail sex do on seeing a rat dash past. A sense of propriety debars me from mentioning the name of the place where the big function took place. Following the procedure of our War Lords (and we have got a million and one War Lords, while the Chinese have got at the most a dozen) who while mentioning the place in the theatre of war used to say "somewhere in France," I should call it "somewhere in Gujarat." The War Lords thus effectively hoodwinked the human spiders who spread their network of espionage, as it was then believed or suspected that there were spies in every nook and corner everywhere, and even in key-holes!

Mr. H. K. Daftry	10	0	0
Smaller Contributions	103	11	9
Total	575	11	9

All correspondence and remittances may pleased be addressed to the Hony. Secretary, 65-67, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

WORK AMONG CRIMINAL TRIBES

ARYA SAMAJ PROTESTS AGAINST U. P. GOVT.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of the Arya Samaj, Ballia, resolutions were passed disapproving the policy of U. P. Government in continuing to have the work of reformation of Hindu criminal tribes done through the agency of the Salvation Army when responsible Hindu religious bodies of high standing are prepared to take charge of the work.

Similar resolutions were adopted at the Hindu meetings held in Hardoi

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

MORAL DUTY OF THE STATE

DISSENTING MINUTES OF MESSRS. BHOPATKAR AND PRADHAN.

The following are extracts from the Minutes of Dissent by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. R. G. Pradhan, appended to the Report of the Prohibition Finance Committee.

Thus, the real net loss to the Government should be determined not by the abnormal conditions subsequent to the War or by the averages of the last three or five years, but by the normal conditions which prevailed before the war, and the normal increase which might have taken place in the excise revenue. I therefore do not find it in myself to put down the net normal loss to the Government at a figure higher than Rs. 300 lakhs *per annum*.

In the Committee's opinion, the outside estimate of the ultimate cost of the extra establishment would vary from one and half to two crores a year. In my judgment, the cost of an all-round total prohibition should not exceed a crore and half. This sum is large enough to engage a preventive staff nearly equal to the present police force.

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

Prohibition being more a moral duty which the State has had to perform towards its subject people, the State is bound to apply courageously the prunning knife to all such departments where the expenditure after the close of the War has abnormally increased. The general impression abroad is that the whole administration of the Bombay Government is top-heavy, and is susceptible of being less expensive by at least Rs. 50 lakhs a year, without detracting in any degree or measure from its efficiency. The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government has already submitted its proposals of effecting economy in the Administration, and some, though not all, of them could be safely acted upon.

The losses and receipts according to my estimate are:—

	In crores.
(A) Ultimate direct loss by prohibition ..	3
Ultimate in direct loss by prohition ..	1.50
	4.50
(B) Ultimate receipts from fresh taxation,	
(i) Retrenchment ..	.50
(ii) Remission of provincial contribution ..	.56
(iii) Share in income-tax ..	.50
(iv) Prohibition tax ..	.25
(v) Tax on exchange transactions ..	.54
(vi) Tobacco duty ..	.30
(vii) Patent medicines duty	.10
(viii) Succession duty ..	.50
(ix) Employees' tax ..	.40
(x) Additional Income-tax	.10
(xi) Court-fees on the original sides of the High Court ..	(amount not ascertained)
	3.75

If as my colleagues hold that the succession duty could be expanded to one crore, and if instead of one anna, two annas are charged as the Prohibition Tax on the income-tax, the total receipts from new taxation will be increased by 75 lakhs to 4.50.

The period, within which total prohibition can be fully established, is capable of being very clearly and definitely foreseen. It will not be an extravagent calculation to put it at ten years. It is a sufficiently long time to set the prohibition policy into vigorous action and to replace the excise revenue by fresh taxation.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION.

The best way to carry out prohibition is to apply it at once and to all the parts of the Presidency simultaneously. I do not think that the people will not take kindly to it, or that the public mind will be greatly exercised over it. On the contrary, the Government will thereby secure the most cordial sympathy and assistance from the public at large.

But if at all the Government feel diffident on this point, then I suggest that prohibition may be undertaken in compartments. Comparatmental prohibition may be brought about in one of the three ways, to wit, (a) it may be applied to all such districts where the habit of drink has comparatively speaking not taken a firm root and which will cause less loss of revenue to the Government; or (b) to such of the five divisions of the Presidency, namely, Sind, the City of Bombay, Northern Division, Central Division and Southern Division, as are comparatively free from drink; or (c) to apply it first to more drink-ridden parts or districts of the Presidency.

Personally I would prefer the first way to the other two ways, as besides creating

tion throughout the Presidency, it will save all from the charge of making any invidious distinction between one tract and another. From this point of view my suggestion is that prohibition should first be made applicable to the following districts:—

(i) Nothern Division, Broach, Panch Mahals and Kaira.

(ii) Central Division Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar and Nasik.

(iii) Southern Division Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Kanara.

(iv) Sind Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Larkhana and Upper Sind Frontier.

Under this scheme prohibition should be initiated into the aforementioned 14 districts out of the 27 districts of the Presidency proper and Sind, and the approximate loss of revenue caused thereby will be about 82 lakhs of rupees.

L. B. BHOPATKAR.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I have had the benefit of reading Mr. Bhopatkar's minute of dissent. I agree with him generally and therefore adopt his minute as mine, particularly as, owing to various circumstances, I have had no time to write a separate minute.

It should be clearly understood that the new taxes proposed are for prohibition. If they are not to be levied for enforcing prohibition, I reserve to myself the liberty of withholding support for them, in case they are used for purposes which I can not approve of.

R. G. PRADHAN.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 14.

The following cables have been received:

From New York, dated 13-8-27:

"Cotton market depends entirely upon weather. It would probably advance on further rains."

From Liverpool, dated 13-8-27:

(1) "New York cables report better, weather in the Eastern belt. General liquidation."

(2) "Belated bull liquidation. Market heavy, ignoring unfavourable weather and low bureau estimate."

A SATYAGRAHI ON TRIAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

NAGPUR, August 13.

Mr. Monji, a Satyagrahi volunteer who had gone on propaganda work of the Arms Act Satyagraha at Wardha with Mr. Tijare and others, was arrested there while he was going on along public street with a drawn sword. He was tried for disobeying the Arms Act. Judgment is to be delivered on Monday next.—Free Press.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SYED MUNIRUDDIN TO PRESIDE

POONA, Aug. 13.

The thirteenth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference will be held in Poona on the 15th and 16th October next. The above dates have been fixed at the special desire of some Muslim Members of the Bombay Legislative Council in order to enable them to attenn the Conference during the Council session. The chief topic of the discussion will be the new Primary Education Act. The Oriental Translator Syed Muniruddin Molvi has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Munshi Abdus Subhan will act as Secretary. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member to the Bombay Government will open the session at 11-30 a.m. on the first day.

The Governing Board have decided to give a dinner to meet the President and delegates. It is expected that the Governor of Bombay and other big officials will attend this function.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST EXPULSION.

TREATMENT OF HINDUS IN THE FRONTIER

CAWNPORE, Aug. 13.

A crowded public meeting of Hindus was held here last evening in Shraddhanand Park mainly to lodge a strong protest against the horrible treatment of Frontier Hndus by Mahomedans. The meeting was prolonged till late in the night and the speakers vehemently expressed their indignation. Several of them condemned Government for the present communal situation and referred to the case of kidnapping of Miss Ellis by some Frontier Mahomedans and Government's vigorous action and constrasted the same with their inaction when hundreds of Hindu women were made victims of atrocities in Frontier districts. Speakers exhorted the audience to leave off relying on Government and stand on their own legs and offer manly resistance to all attacks from Mahomedans and other hostile quarters.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1927.

CO-OPERATION AND FLOOD RELIEF.

All reports from the flooded areas of Gujarat indicate that the immediate needs of the situation are, to some extent, being met through the efforts of the various charitable agencies and relief funds as also of the local officers of Government. But difficult as has been the task of rescue and relief, the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction is bound to be much more strenuous and difficult, especially in rural areas. The most serious of the problems, both in urban and rural areas, is the provision of new houses and repair of old ones, for the collapse of houses has been a common feature of the devastation wrought by the floods all over the affected areas. The re-housing of the people will involve a large outlay of money, and even in small centres of population the loss is computed in figures which exceed a lakh. Not only will the sums required be considerable but the recovery of any advance made will have to be spread over a number of years, and the incidence of interest will have to be low enough to enable persons of small means to incur borrowings on an economic basis. If these facilities are not forthcoming for the bulk of the population, capitalists will step in and with the resources that they can command will exploit the needs of the people. Housing is a primary need and it is the duty of the State to see that its citizens have shelter; hence it would not be in any sense an improper demand to ask for all assistance that Government can give by provision of cheap capital and otherwise. But it would be too much to expect Government to deal with individuals scattered over different places or even in one place, while, on the other hand, experience in other countries, as well as in our own, indicates that by co-operation such individuals can not only obtain more favourable terms than otherwise in regard to credit, but can build cheaper and better houses, arrange for common social amenities and raise the standard of housing accommodation. Individualistic enterprise, we have seen, has created slums and ugliness, and when we have to build anew for large sections of the population, let us try the collective method, both for social and economic reasons. To leave everything to the State, under the present conditions is also undesirable, and, therefore, wherever possible, individuals standing in need of help, may be induced to form themselves into co-operative housing societies. There is yet some time for developing this kind of organization in urban areas, but in rural areas, with people busy in their agricultural operations and with practically all the savings gone there is not much likelihood of housing being provided on the co-operative basis of mutual aid, self-help and thrift. Still, the agency of existing co-operative societies may be utilized for the grant of cheap loans and where the population in need of help, combine to pool their credit and undertake building operations jointly, some concessional terms may be offered by Government.

Housing, however, is only one of the aspects of the programme of reconstruction. In urban areas, probably, there is very little need for any additional measure of reconstruction and if there is any distress prevalent anywhere among the weaker strata of society, owing to loss of savings or articles of household use, the co-operative method will scarcely be useful in relieving the situation. That would be the work of charitable agencies or of employers of labour. Only where small shopkeepers or owners of petty factories have had their property destroyed, co-operative urban banks can help by granting small loans to set them up again. The position, however, is entirely different in rural areas, where economically the position of the agricultural population is infinitely worse than after a severe famine. In a year of famine, there is time for agriculturists to adjust themselves to the altered circumstances of the year, to migrate, or to resort to casual labour. The capital of the family, the cottage, the farm yard, the stock of grain, the implements, and the modest household possessions all remain. With the help of the State and charitable agencies, efforts can be made to preserve the cattle, and if the cost of upkeep even then is heavy, cattle can be sold. But the blow dealt by the floods is so sudden, the loss of possessions so severe that the agriculturist will have to call up all the reserves of his own natural instincts and will need all the resources of the State to set him up in life again. Only with the land in his possession and possibly some cattle, with a heavy load of debt hanging over his head, he starts life afresh merely to carry on for the current season. The best among them have to beg for seed, and others require cattle to be supplied as early as possible if they are to be enabled to raise the Rabi crop. The poorer among them cannot individually offer the security demanded before seed can be issued as Tagavi, but if these were members of a co-operative society, they would not have been left in the lurch and the joint credit of the local society would have secured for these individuals the help in the shape of seed which they so badly need. Reports from every part of the affected area show that the most urgent need of the moment is the supply of seed. If the seeds are not sown within a week's time, they will not be sown at all. The Government of Bombay have deputed Dr. Burns to distribute seeds to agriculturists. But Government machinery moves very slow and we understand that there are many talukas where the agriculturists are crying for seeds which they do not get. The Central Relief Fund, relying on the fact that Government would do the needful, has not extended its relief in this direction where help is most urgently needed. Private agencies and individual workers have, in some places, as in Broach and Borsad talukas, supplied this want of the agriculturists. But, obviously, such help is only limited. Seed is there in sufficient quantity in all talukas, but it is being sold at profiteering rates beyond the capacity of the well-to-do farmers, let alone the poor agriculturists who have lost their all but the land they are anxious to cultivate. It is the duty of the State to intervene with prompt help before it is too late. Government must make immediate arrangements for the free supply of seeds to the poor agriculturists and for their sale at reduced rates to other agriculturists. We trust as a result of the Nadiad Conference, Government machinery will move in this direction with the required speed. Even where seed has been made available, it is in the shape of Tagavi and the payment of interest at the prevailing rate of 6 1/4 per cent. will be an onerous charge, in view of the destitute condition of several small agriculturists. Co-operative societies which have been in existence for some time and have accumulated reserve funds can, however, meet the interest charges from such funds or can claim from their financing agencies, the local central banks, finance in lieu of Tagavi on the most favourable terms possible. Or arrangements can be made through some central fund, to which the movement all over the Presidency may be asked to contribute to meet this loss of interest.

A similar method of help can also be extended to the purchase of cattle, and while ordinarily advances for purchase of cattle are expected to be repaid in a couple of years' time, in the present exceptional circumstances, a longer term of repayment will have to be allowed. Arrangements can be made through co-operative agency for joint purchase of cattle, especially as there will hardly be any surplus local stock available for the purpose. Where the local cattle owned by some individuals can, for the time, be expected to carry on or only a few cattle can be supplied from outside, co-operative ploughing clubs can be organized to arrange for the hiring out of these cattle among all the members. It has been suggested that in view of the wholesale loss of cattle that has occurred in some parts, the rural population may be inclined to go in for ploughing by means of tractors and for the use of machinery for other agricultural operations. Considering the average size of holdings, it is doubtful if this resort to machinery can be very general, but even if it is, the most suitable method of organization will be the formation of co-operatice implements societies for the purchase and hiring out of costly machinery like motor tractors. The reports, both official and non-official, that have appeared in the Press hitherto, do not indicate whether any serious damage has been caused to the land by the scouring of rich soil or its encrustation with layers of sand. This occurred in the Madras Presidency during the floods of 1924, and the work of land reclamation, very expensive and difficult in the circumstances, was entrusted to co-operative societies, which were specially organized for the purpose, and which with the facilities and concessions obtained from Government appear to have achieved excellent results. Next arises the question of providing supplies and helping the agriculturists to maintain themselves until the next harvest brings them in some grain. Allied to this, is the provision of temporary shelter during the remaining two months of the monsoon, the supply of clothing, and the provision of the most essential household requisites. Local traders, sowkars and shopkeepers who are likely to have suffered equally with the rest of the agricultural population, can hardly now command resources enough to enable them to provide credit for these needs, or if they supply the goods on credit, their terms are sure to be usurious. The extent of the requirements is so vast that charity can supply only the bare necessities of the immediate future, and agriculturists will have to fend for themselves for the rest. If the co-operative link has any real value, members of co-operative societies in the affected areas may well look to fellow co-operators in other parts of the Presidency for some assistance in re-settling them in life and it is to be hoped that the response to the appeal for funds for this and other purposes issued by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, will be both generous and prompt. But no such charitable funds can carry us very far, and, individuals will have to pool and pledge their credit and obtain supplies, especially of provisions and clothing, to carry them on till they have got some income from the crops. The co-operative organization will be helpful not only for the needs of credit but also for the joint purchase of provisions and other requisites. Where co-operative societies exist, their agency can immediately be requisitioned for the performance of these services, and where none exist, attempts may be made to propagate the co-operative idea.

Last comes the question of the load of the existing debts on which may be piled the further debt agriculturists will incur when they restart their operations. How are the agriculturists to bear this burden, especially if the incidence of interest is heavy? It will take the tracts some years to revert to their normal economic status, and, hence liabilities can be reduced only very gradually. As the extent of their operations in these areas is not very considerable, co-operative banks may agree to the re-payment of their present advances to societies being spread over a longer term of years. It is doubtful however, if they can reduce their rates of interest appreciably. But, even supposing that co-operative banks and societies can afford to reduce rates of interest and to extend the periods of loans, what happens to the individuals who have held aloof from the co-operative movement so far? Their number is large and their liabilities are bound to be heavy, and it is hardly possible for village credit societies and the existing central banks to attempt to take over these liabilities. The problem which was already vast enough to require a separate solution, has now become so acute as to demand immediate attention. The method of treatment that seems most suitable, is the organization of land mortgage credit on co-operative lines for the provision of cheap long term capital; and in view of the agrarian crisis that has overtaken Gujarat, it is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay, who have already had this question of land mortgage banks under consideration, for months past, will lose no time in formulating their policy and will promote the immediate organization of co-operative land mortgage banks in the affected districts of North Gujarat

WAR ON THE KATHIAWAR MARITIME STATES

NEED OF AN AGENT AT VIRAMGAM

(BY A KATHIAWARI.)

We have seen in the previous article how ceremoniously, in the year 1808, was the first finger laid by the Hon. Company on the ports of Kathiawar. The vigilant eyes of the Government have ever after been on these ports, and it must not be difficult for us, after the Abu Conference, to fathom the ultimate intention of the Government of India with regard to these ports. How brazen-faecdly are the Princes asked to hand over their ports to the tender care of the Government, and how, failing which, have they been put in an extraordinarily tight corner is now a matter of world wide knowledge.

QUESTION OF PRIDE.

It is easy to understand that the States of Jamnagar, Porbander, Morvi or Bhavnagar without their ports would not be even worth their names. Let the Princes concerned give away their ports and they give away their thrones. No Prince with a grain of sense in him can afford to invite such a disaster for absolutely no fault of his; and it is a matter of pride that, once at last, have the Rulers of the States in question, risen equal to the occasion by flatly rejecting the preposterous Government proposal.

It must not be forgotten that the ports having natural advantages are some day or the other bound to develop. And if up to now the ports of Kathiawar lay as they were, undeveloped and 'unsung', it was not because of want of immense possibilities or abundant natural advantages but because of the ever-shaky and highly indefinite attitude of the Government towards them. But when by the treaty of 1917 the ever-burning anxiety of the Rulers of these Maritime States of Kathiawar, was, once for all allayed the whole scope of these ports was thoroughly investigated by the Powers concerned and an advance was immediately ordered.

WHOSE FAULT?

If the Government thought lightly of the future developments of the port of Bedi, surely, it was no fault of the Maharaja of Navanagar; and now that Bedi promises to be the Liverpool of Kathiawar it is in no way creditable to the Government of India to play the role of a man who is out to usurp the goose that lays the golden eggs.

If the treaties with the Indian States are to be treated as mere scraps of paper, why not make a general declaration and disillusion, once for all, all and sundry? Why this war—unholy of course—on State after State?

But what is the use of asking 'why' when the terms of the Treaty of 1917 have already been violated? It is for the Princes and the people now to see that the wrong already done is righted without further delay.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

It is entirely a different question whether the Viramgam Cordon may or may not affect the innocent passengers, or whether it may or may not do good or bad to the persons concerned. The main issue is only this: Have the Government any right, whatsoever, to violate the treaty and thus revive the customs Frontier? Is it permissible under any code of morals? Is it fair? Is it just? No. The duty then of the Princes as well as of the people is clear. This is the time for the Princes to unite. The whole honour of Princely India is far far greater than the mutual or personal grievances, which, for the time, must be set aside. The rotten policy of each one for himself has in the past thrown a thousand woes on the Indian heads that wear a Crown. It is because of the smaller invasions on the edifice of the Indian 'Rajasthan' which have been brooked by the Princes that bigger inroads are off and on made on them. And if these attacks are allowed to continue any more the fate of our Rajwadas will in the near future be for ever totally sealed.

THE CHAMBER'S DUTY.

It is as clear as broad daylight that the Maritime Treaty with certain States in Kathiawar has been violated by the Suzerain Power. And who will deny that the sanctity of the treaties must be the first business of the Chamber of Princes? If the Chamber is powerless to tackle matters of principle, what business worth the name has it got to transact, it is difficult to imagine. If he has not already done so, H.H. the Maharaja of Navanagar will be well advised to move that august body of which he himself happens to be one of the revered members.

When the Government of India have so

(Continued on page 11).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

No Poaching.

The army in India is under the control of the Secretary of State for India. So announces Simla through the Associated Press just to remove misapprehensions in the public mind. Peregrinating Ministers of the Crown trotting about the Empire, free from the worries of answering questions in Parliament, are apt to take a look round and see for themselves how their colleagues are getting on with their particular charges. But we are assured that there will be no poaching. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Secretary of State for War, will visit India during the next cold weather, but his visits to the troops will be "entirely unofficial." The Minister will be like "a chiel a-taking notes." His will be an Imperial survey, an exploration of the defences of the Indian Empire for the exclusive benefit of the Cabinet. If he has, for example, anything to say about the necessity of perfecting on the Frontier a "Mobile Expeditionary Force," or about the introduction of further mechanisation in the Indian Army, he will, after his tour, pour out his observations into the confidential ears of his colleagues. What have the Indian people to do with all this? Their job is—to pay for the higher military expenditure which will follow as a result of the tour.

Chen, The Indispensable.

No man, it is said, is indispensable in this world. In a sense this is quite true. But to Nationalist China if there is any one man who must remain for sometime to direct the foreign relations of the democratic government of the South, whatever its off-shoots and sub-divisions and tentacles like those at Hankow and Nanking, it must be Mr. Eugene Chen. At present both in Hankow and Nanking, as Mr. Chen sententiously observed, democratic government is in difficulties and "Tuchunism" waxes strong. But the feeling of the population practically all over China is for a democratic regime, and it is much more so in the territory under the influence of Canton. Mr. Chen's dismissal by the militarists now dominant at Hankow is only a vain attempt to remove a man who withdis toies and pah and the wields far more influence in Chinee politics than they can do with their armies. They can coerce, but Mr. Chen persuades. Even in Peking, the representatives of the Kuominchan now under the thumb of Chang-Tso-lin hope one day to persuade the latter to make peace with the South and the man they look upon as the most powerful force in the promotion of negotiations with the South is Mr. Chen. When the Tuchuns are exhausted and penniless, Mr. Chen will come back into his own.

Futile Tactics.

The 'coup d'etat' attempted by a section of army officers in Portugal who have had a grievance against the Carmona ministry as bitter as they had against its predecessor has failed miserably. The failure indicates that the republican elements in Portuguese political life which used to allow themselves to be bullied by Army commanders because they thought that the Army carried more prestige with the populace are now feeling sure of their ground. Portugal has passed through years of a dictatorship whose chief support was the Army. The grievance of men like Major Camara, who vainly hope that a violent attempt to shake the power of the Republic as is still possible, is mainly concerned with the fact that in the Government which has held power since the last 'coup d'etat' in Portugal, the representatives of the Services and the old aristocracy are given practically no place. But the last 'coup d'etat' brought to light the fact that the Portuguese people want an administration which has no unsavoury associations with shady financial transactions. The scandal about the Bank of Angola frauds and the complicity of highly placed aristocrats in it is still fresh in the public mind in Portugal to make it support attempts to send the Carmona ministry out of office.

Well-deserved Snub.

It was a well-deserved snub Miss Shushuma Tagore gave in her address on "Universal Sisterhood" at Toronto to the prejudiced Western critics who in their ignorance and with their racial pride depict Indian women as slaves, ill-treated

some of my Western friends that Indian women are oppressed and ill-treated or are men's playthings. This has never been so." Such was the emphatic declaration of the sister of Rabindranath Tagore her address to the World's Education Conference at Toronto. Miss Shushuma Tagore, as she does from a family in Bengal noted for the endeavours it has made to rid Hindu society of the curse of sustition and custom which largely influence both Hindu men and women only a gration ago, has a special right to tell West the truth about the position and status of Indian women. Her emphasis this truth will not please the anti-Indian propagandists who hunger for opinions and views like those of Miss Mayo, but we are confident the propagandists have a sorry time of it in the end.

Bombay non-Brahmins and Congress.

The decision of the Madras non-Brahmins to join the Congress has led some of the non-Brahmins in Bombay to ask why they should not do likewise. The motion was considered recently at a meeting of some leading non-Brahmins at Poona. The fact that the suggestion to join the Congress was not summarily rejected, as ordinarily it would have been shows that there is a section of Maharashtra non-Brahmins, by no means negligible, which desires to emulate the example of their confreres in Madras. The question is also being seriously discussed in Karnatak and the strong desire of all communities in that province for the unification and reconstituton of Karnatak as a separate province has induced Mr. S. Y. Kowjalgi, President of the Karnatak Congress Committee, to issue an earnest appeal to the non-Brahmins of Karnatak to settle their differences with the Brahmins and work in union under the aegis of the Congress. If the nationalists among the non-Brahmins of Karnatak and Maharashtra associate themselves against the self-seeking and suicidal policy of some communalists of winning favour with Government making tools of their communities, they are bound to be as successful as Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and his nationalist colleagues

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS.

HOW IT IS FOSTERED BY EMPLOYERS.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA).

If the unemployed are one of the solvents of the unemployment crisis to-day facing us all, the employers of labour, both manual and mental, are another and they are probably very important as they can command the resources of solution. But not having cultivated a truly industrial direction these employers have become indirectly a means for the fostering of the present crisis. And these employers are our own people who in their hour of trial weakly complain of Government's pernicious policy, Government's iron rigidity and so forth. If an industrial concern has been closed down it may have been due to some stringent conditions in the economic position of the country, but so long as it runs it is the employer's business to see that if not wholly it is largely run for the benefit of employees and the country rather than for the sake of an individual. Employers here have an idea to the contrary and this is a Capitalist attitude in business which will not be acceptable in the gradual and steady awakening of the masses demanding rightful existence of their own. Employers think that as a certain class of work can be got done cheap out of Bombay or even out of the workshop they must get it done there to save a few rupees which ultimately go to their own pockets which they waste in luxuries which are ordinarily supplied by foreign countries. But they will not reckon the interests of the men available on spot who may have made sacrifice enough to stay here to be available to satisfy a particular kind of economic need.

COMPULSORY UNEMPLOYMENT.

In our Railway Workshop Unions continual complaints are received of retrenchments being effected by workmen being required to go on "Pali"—compulsory unemployment—by turns. Why? Is there no work? No—the work is there. But the work is got done outside the factory because it can be done cheap. The gold thread workers in the town are heavily unemployed—not because work of embroidery is scarce but because it can be got done at a cheaper rate at Surat, Lucknow and Cambay. The Municipal workshopmen are retrenched and so far as I hear a Nationalist hero himself is shortly to move the Corporation to reduce the workshop expenditure by retrenching the men. Why? Because work can be got done cheap outside. And the same cry I hear in the Port Trust Workmen's Union and the Unions of other shipping companies. Why the work is to go only by consideration of supply and demand it does not behove to fit itself in with the unalterable law of nature.

SWEATING LABOUR.

Should the men in the Railway Workshops who after years of patient toil acquire skill in their work having left their native homes and stayed here undergone the worst conditions of town-life and their dear work and their masters, be thrown out because cheap rates are possible outside the workshops? Look at the gold thread workers who have come and stayed here for the last so many years quite handy for the masters leaving their jobs some at Cawnpore, others at Bareilly still others at Surat and Cambay. These emigrants have worked themselves up their

(Continued on page 9.)

"GURU GHANTAL" CASE.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT IN-COURT.

LAHORE, Aug. 11 (By Mail)

Mr. Phailbus, City Magistrate, Lahore, to-day commenced hearing of the case against Lala Sham Lal Kapur, Editor of the Urdu Weekly "Guru Ghantal" under Sec. 153-A, I. P. C.

Giving evidence for the prosecution Mr. Toms, Senior Superintendent of Police, stated that he filed the complaint under instructions from the Government. He put in a translation of the poem to which objection was taken, entitled "Guru Ghantal ka Tagra" which formed the basis of the prosecution. Witness said that the complaint against the accused was that the poem in question intended to promote or attempted to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

In the course of cross-examination, the witness stated that a formal complaint had been lodged by him, under instructions from the Government, against Syed Lal Shah of the "Zemindar" relating to a similar poem. He added that he was not aware that anything special had happened as the result of the publication of the poem. Witness had not received any complaint personally about the poem having promoted any ill feeling. Witness was not aware that subsequent to its publication, the accused had expressed regret for it.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

In his statement to the Court, the accused admitted having published the poem in question, but denied that his intention was to promote or attempt to promote enmity or ill-feeling between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects. His paper was a humorous publication. In reply to a poem printed by another paper, he had received many poems which he at first refrained from publishing. Later, he selected from these a poem which he regarded as innocent but humorous, and this was published. After a few days, thinking that it would have been a better course not to have printed it, he expressed regret for its publication in the issue of his paper dater the 25th July, and made a further declaration herein, that no such poem would be printed in the columns of the "Guru Ghantal." The poem, he further submitted was not directed against Islam, and the Prophet was not even mentioned in it. Only the Tabligh and Tanzim movements, he said, were criticised in it in a humorous way. He thought that that the translation of the poem for the Government had not been done properly in the spirit in which it was written. He added that he even now regretted that he printed it.

The Court framed charge under Section 153-A, I. P. C. against the accused, who pleaded not guilty. The Court then adjourned to the next day.—A. P.

HOPEFUL GOVT. HATED!

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK TO ANNOUNCE RESIGNATION

NEW PHASE IN CHINESE AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Shanghai.—Chiangkaishek has arrived from Nanking. It is reported that he is drawing up a communication announcing his resignation of the office of Generalissimo of the Nanking armies and appointing Lilichchin, ex-Governor of Canton, as his successor.

This will not be surprising as, apart from the recent Southern military disasters his regime which started with a very strong and most hopeful backing of the Chinese merchants and intelligentsia latterly became hated by the people owing to the campaign of kidnapping, blackmail and very heavy illegal exaction which threatened the province with ruin.—Reuter.

"MOTHER INDIA" IN ASSEMBLY.

GOVT. URGED TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST MAYO

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary, Swaraj Party in the Assembly, has given notice of a resolution recommending the Government to take necessary action under the law against Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India" which, according to him, contains grossly libellous statements calculated to promote class hatred.—A.P.

"KING AND MY FATHER."

MASTER MUSSOLINI'S ORAL EXAMINATION.

The newspapers relate an amusing story about Signor Mussolini's son Bruno. During his oral examination in Grammar, the professor pointed out that the imperative mood of all verbs lacks one person, and asked him which it is.

Bruno appeared confused, and the professor, to make the queston clearer, said, "What person is it one cannot command?" to which Bruno answered promptly: "Why the King and my father."

ATTEMPT ON EX-KING'S LIFE

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL OF REPORTS

Bucharest.—It is announced that there is no foundation for newspaper report of attempt on ex-King George of Greece cabled on August 11th.—Reuter.

PILOTING RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIR A. MURRAY TO GOVT. RESCUE.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

PROSPECTS OF SIMLA SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Government plans to carry through their own scheme in regard to the Reserve Bank appear to be fast maturing. It is believed that the dissenting minutes by the Blackett Party to the Joint Committee's report on Reserve Bank Bill will be submitted to the Assembly on the 18th instant, along with the main report. These will certainly give enough indication of official intentions. But preliminary to the first meeting of the Assembly, there will be informal discussions between the Government and non-Officials regarding two most contentious parts of the Bill on which Sir Basil Blackett suffered defeat in Calcutta. The Bombay members will be here by Wednesday, with the exception of Mr. Jinnah who, I learn, may not be able to come up before the 25th instant. But from conversations already proceeding amongst the unofficial members who are here in connection with the Public Accounts Committee and Standing Finance Committee meetings, it is possible to discern that Sir Basil is endeavouring to carry his scheme in the Assembly with a far majority.

SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY'S ROLE.

It is rumoured that in place of Sir Darcy Lindsay in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Alexander Murray will be present during the Simla session. Sir Alexander's membership of the Hilton Young Commission whose proposals for the establishment of the Reserve Bank are to be implemented on the statute book, and his experience as the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India are some guarantee to the Government that his views in the Assembly will carry considerable weight with a certain section of the non-officials, and we can be sure, that Sir Alexander Murray's views will not substantially differ it at all, from Government views, and so his presence in the Assembly, and possibly his active participation in the discussions on the Reserve Bank Bill may bring to the side of Sir Basil some at least of the non-official votes.

VOTING FORECAST.

There are several other factors also which may help Government to carry their proposals. The non-official attendance will not be as full as it was in Delhi on the Ratio question, for Mr. Birla, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer will be six thousand miles away in England, while a few more may not come up at all. In the European group Col. Crawford will be absent. But the balance of voting strength will be certainly in favour of the Government. I learn that Pandit Motilal Nehru will be here on the 20th. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is however, reaching on the 17th. Mr. S. C. Mitter who has been released by the Government will be also here on the 17th. The presentation of the Select Committee's reports on the Reserve Bank Bill may take some time; for Sir Basil may elect to make a speech explaining the principal alterations made in the orignal bill together with Government proposals, in regard particularly to the two contentious clauses.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The same day Sir George Rainy may introduce his bill to give protection to the Textile Industry. From pamphlet propaganda so vigorously carried on in Bombay, it is clear that a strenuous fight will be made by non-officials to grant to this key industry a really adequate measure of protection, and not the one contemplated by the Government. But this being a tariff amendment, non-officials can only attempt to tone up the bill and not to torpedo it altogether. The first day's sitting may be interesting.

REPRESSION OF COMMUNISM IN BRAZIL.

PRESIDENT APPROVES BILL

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Rio de Janeiro.—The President has given the Executive his approval of Bill for repressing Communism.—Reuter.

(The Chamber of Deputies, according to a Reuter message of July 30, passed the law for the Suppression of Communism in Brazil by 118 votes to 18.)

WAR SECRETARY'S VISIT TO INDIA.

PRIVATE AND UNOFFICIAL.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

With reference to the recent statements in Reuters telegrams about the forthcoming visit of Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Secretary of State for War, to India during the ensuing cold weather the Associated Press understands that the War Secretary's tour in India will be private and that any visits which he may make to troops will be entirely unofficial, the army in India being of course under the control of Secretary of State for India.—A. P.

MADRAS CORPORATION AND TRAMWAY WIRES

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Madras Corporation to-day adopted a resolution calling on the Madras Tramway Company to remove the overhead wires and put them underground inasmuch as the present system was dangerous to the public safety.

The Corporation also resolved to open Unani, Ayurvedic and Siddhaic dispensaries in all parts of the City particularly in quarters inhabited by Muslims.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN DIVISION

BELGAUM, Aug. 12.

As a result of plentiful showers of rain, the cholera epidemic is on wane every week in the southern division. In Belgaum and Dharwar districts, all Talukhas are getting rid of the disease and in Kanara there is no trace left but Hungund and Indi Talukas in Bijapur still report some cases.

Quite contrary to this general satisfactory news is an apprehensive report from Kolhapur of an increase of the figures from 129 attacks to 222 and from 55 deaths to 114 last week.

The figure of inoculated persons in the Southern Division has exceeded thirty thousands.—A.P.

CLOSE SECOND ENCLOSURE

GAMBLING IN MADRAS RACE COURSE

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Madras Corporation adopted this afternoon a resolution to the effect that in view of the fact that gambling at the Guindy Races had assumed such proportions that it had proved ruinous to the poor citizens of Madras the Council was strongly of opinion that in the interests of the public weel. Government should endeavour to have at least the second enclosure closed.—A. P.

BISHOPS DISAGREE ON ORDINATION.

CLASH OF VIEWS IN CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lausanne.—The Ecclesiastical Conference discussions revealed a clash of views on the question of Ministry.

Bishop Palmer of Bombay most challengingly asserted that the Presbyterians and Congregationalists disputed the form of ordination. Bishop Scherer of the American Lutherian Church did not objee to the Episcopal ordination, but questioned the apostolic succession.

The South Indian missionary defended the congregational form of ordination. It is noteworthy that although Rome is not participating, two Roman Catholic priests are "observing" and reporting to the Vatican.

The delegate from Oslo has died.—Reuter's Special.

MORADABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

In the defamation case proceeding at Moradabad against Colonel Bholanath and his son Lieut. Vishweshwar Nath, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju applied to the Vacation Bench of the Allahabad High Court on the 10th instant for the transfer of the case for trial to some other district.

Mr. Justice Boys ordered notice to issue to the opposition side, and stayed proceed-

TARIFF BOARD'S FINDINGS

MILLOWNERS AND GOVT. ATTITUDE

"NO PREFERENCE FOR A PITTANCE."

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

What are the broad aspects of the textile question as it affects the whole industry and what are the economic and political considerations for an against British preference as a solvent of the depression in the industry are the issues on which a representative of the Free Press of India addressed himself to the representatives of the textile industry.

Q: One outstanding factor that strikes a student of the question is that the mill-owners have concentrated their attention on the competition from Japan only. The explanation given is that Japan competes with Indian manufactures, while United Kingdom competes to the extent of 2 to 3 per cent only in respect of Indian manufactures. Is it correct or what is the wise policy,

A: It would be more correct to say that the mill-owners asked for protection against dumpings with unfair labour conditions and depreciated currency. Japan of course is the principal country, involved. The statement that the competition between United Kingdom and India in respect of Indian manufactures is three per cent only was applicable to the boom period when there was such an unprecedented demand for cloth that the Indian bills could market any goods that it ma-

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

TO START WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

LONDON, July 28. (By Mail).

Convicted for felony, Horatio Bottomley after his release—which is expected to be on August 9—intends, after a little rest in Belgium, to embark on a lecturing tour, and if this is successful, establish a weekly newspaper in which religious topics will be a prominent future.

Bottomley, who was sent to penal servitude for seven years in May 1922, has earned a remission of twenty-one months. —Free Press.

(A Reuter message of July 29 announced the release of Horatio Bottomley.)

nufactured. But the position is altered now. The percentage is much higher now.

Q: But does it not prevent the mill-owners from putting forward a demand for general protection and does it not indirectly commit them to British preference,

GENERAL PROTECTION.

A: It can be so interpreted but that is not the only view. The Government are morally bound to abide by the majority recommendations of the Tariff Board. But, if the Government should summarily reject the principal recommendations of the Tariff Board, the position is 'status quo ante'. It will then be open to the mill-owners to demand a general measure of protection.

Q: What would the millowners do if the Government should accept only the minority recommendation and give protection against Japan only and to implement the minority recommendation without denouncing the Indo-Japanese convention introduce a measure of British preference? The protection to yarn and cloth can legitimately be separated and what would the mill-owners have to say to it?

A: The Tariff Board recommendations are neither acceptable to the mill-owners, nor to the Government. But since it was appointed as an impartial tribunal, its majority recommendations should be accepted by the Government as well as the industry in toto. But if the Government pick and choose, the mill-owners should be allowed to do the same. The mill-owners may ask that there should be a 4 per cent duty all round against cloth in order to give a chance to the finer counts of Indian manufacture.

Q: But the Government may not accept that position. Can you say that the application of the principle of British preference would be unsound economically?

ECONOMICALLY UNSOUND.

A: I think, British preference is unsound economically from the standpoint of larger national policy towards the United Kingdom and parts of the Empire. In the case of India, a policy of British preference would mean preference to British manufactures without any reciprocal treatment for Indian articles of export. Any measure of British preference in regard to the textile industry and that for the paltry four per cent would be committing the country to a vital and injurious principle without any adequate return.

Q: But, is it not a fact that India cannot to-day manufacture finer counts without importing foreign cotton and that in view of the principle of a policy of protection consistent with the interests of the consumers adopted by the Assembly, no case can be made for additional duty on United Kingdom imports?

A: The case is not so simple. The feeling is predominant that the question of British preference cannot be considered unless India is politically autonomous. A protection of 4 per cent against Japan would be more than counter-balanced by the loss to the industry of its popularity with the consumer due to national resentment at the industry being the cause of British Preference. If the mill-owners have a longer vision and can only look beyond the immediate present they are bound to come to the view that it would not do at least for the textile industry to court national resentment and undermine its hold on national sympathy for the sake of a pittance.—Free Press.

POONA RUGBY TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY GYMKHANA'S VICTORY

CUP PRESENTED TO WINNERS.

POONA, August 14.

The Bombay Gymkhana scored a creditable victory in the final of the Poona Rugby tournament to-day, defeating the Cheshire Regiment by 27 points to five. The Army Team put up a hard fight, but Bombay were so markedly superior that they led by 19 points (2 goals and three tries) to nil at half time. In the second half, the Cheshire Regiment went all out to reduce the lead, but were each time pulled up by the strong defence of the Gymkhana. The latter scored two more tries, one of which was converted. The Cheshires scored their only goal just before the final whistle.

After the game, the Cup was presented to the winners by the Hon. Major-General Cathorne Hardy who congratulated them on their brilliant victory and the runners up on their game fight.—A. P.

COUP D' ETAT IN PORTUGAL.

DEPORTATION OF REVOLUTIONARIES

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Lisbon.—The Cabinet has decided to deport to the Colonies all implicated in the attempted coup. Sarmento has been cashiered, while De Figueiredo, Director of National Library, who attempted to coerce the Director of Stationery Office to publish the decree has been dismissed.—Reuter.

MASTER OF SITUATION.

CARMONAS' DECLARATION

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lisbon.—The origin of the trouble was the nomination of the Left-winger Colonel Passos Souza as Vice-President of the Council. Members of the right wing of Carmona's ministry endeavoured to force him to cancel Col. Souza's appointment and form a Ministry of the Right-wingers.

Carmona has published a decree declaring that he is the master of the situation. —Reuter.

PUNISH THOSE BEHIND ATTEMPTED REVOLT

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Lisbon.—The Cabinet, which considered [illegible] it more prudent to withdraw from the aviation camp at Amadora, met and examined the commander of troops concentrated near City who handed Government a note signed by the Colonels of all regiments under his command requesting Government to punish those concerned in the attempted revolt with as much severity as was displayed towards the revolutionaries last February.

The Minister for War has made a statement that the remodelling of the Ministry had been adjourned in order that the impression may not be given that Government was acting under pressure.—Reu-

IMPOSITION OF SURTAXES.

POSTPONED BY NANKING GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Shanghai.—As a result of very strong Chinese and Foreign pressure, Nanking Government is postponing the imposition of Surtaxes 'sine die.' Government originally proposed to assume full control of the tariff on 1st September, abolish Likin Native Customs transit duty and destination tax and simultaneously increase the customs duties adding 7-1|2 per cent. on ordinary imports, 15 or 25 per cent. on luxuries according to classification, and 57-1|2 per cent. on tobacco and alcohol with equivalent [illegible] on goods manufac- [illegible]

HIDDEN HAND AT WORK.

INDIAN MEDICOS--NOT WANTED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Detailed information is now available of the selection test held a few days ago in Simla of candidates for permanent Commissions in Indian Medical Service. There were altogether 60 candidates, sent for from all parts of India at their own cost. They were examined orally in batches for three days, as a result of which, 20 of them were asked to appear for the final sifting. It appears, that those who possessed Indian medical qualification alone were declared unfit for permanent commissions, while those who could boast of some kind of English Medical Degree were selected en bloc. About half a dozen candidates were dismissed as unfit for permanent commissions merely because, they had not any English degree, and I know of at least 3 of them who are already holding temporary commissions in Indian medical service.

All these have been condemned as failures [illegible] while preference has been shown [illegible] with English degrees qualifi- [illegible] cation. It is suspected that the Selection Board on which there are two Indians (namely Col. Bolanauth and Col. Bukhle) had been directed by the Secretary of State to follow certain lines of procedure in the selection of candidates, and it was this factor which weighed heavily with the Board as a whole. But for this handicap, it is believed that the candidates with Indian medical degrees could have also been selected, and they could have compared very favourably with England returned candidates. In the final test, as it was, there was too much of discount shown to Indian degrees, and too much of premium to English degrees. Asking the candidates with Indian degrees to appear for the examination at a cost of hundreds of rupees, and then dismissing 'en bloc' on no other material ground, than, that they had not been to England, is certainly a matter which deserves serious attention of the Indian medical world. It would be interesting to know from the Government in the Assembly, what were the instructions from the Secretary of State which guided the Selection Board, and whether the object of those instructions was not really to exclude those possessing Indian degrees alone. I understand, that there is an attempt by a section of members of the Indian Legislature to elicit these points of information and thus expose this latest instance of Whitehall treachery.

SEED—THE MOST URGENT NEED.

KAIRA—CENTRE OF FLOOD HAVOC.

DAMAGES OVER ONE CRORE.

UNTOUCHABLES HARD HIT.

VIDYAPITH STUDENTS AS "BHANGIES."

From Our Own Correspondent.)

ANAND, Aug. 13.

I visited the Relief Centre here conducted by the local Relief Committee in charge of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar. Hundreds of poor people from Anand town and the adjoining villages are being granted cheap grain and cheap seeds. Distribution of clothes also is undertaken and the various funds from Bombay have sent their volunteers with money and clothes, chief among whom being the Marwadi Relief Committee, Durgadataji Flood Relief Committee, Bullion Exchange, Bombay Linseed Brokers and others.

A meeting of the relief workers of the Districts of Kaira and Broach was held this afternoon which was attended by Sir. Purshottamdas Thakurdas who arrived here from Bombay this morning after stopping for two hours in Baroda. Mr. Devadhar, who was here since yesterday, was present and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel came from Ahmedabad. Two lady workers from Bombay who are working in this area attended. Representatives from the Baroda Committee were also present.

The workers generally agreed that gratuitous relief may be stopped and that further relief should be concentrated in granting cheap grain and cheap seed which would also help the lower middle classes who would not accept gratuitous relief. Broach district wanted gratuitous supply of seed for helping the farmers who were not eligible to get Tagavi. Relief for house-building was discussed at great length. Estimates called from workers showed not less than one crore for giving house-building Tagavi loans in two districts. Here Mr. Devadhar mentioned the gist of conversation he had with the Minister and suggested that the Cooperative Machinery should be utilised for granting Tagavi loans and he also described the measures adopted by the Baroda Government in this behalf. Necessity was felt in areas for importing sufficient supply of grain to prevent profiteering and also cheap house-building materials.

A meeting is to be held on Sunday in Nadiad at which the Collectors of the affected districts and principal non-official workers will consider further measures of relief.

The Hon'ble Sir Chunilal Mehta has already arrived in Nadiad.

PLIGHT OF VILLAGES.

"UNTOUCHABLES"—THE GREATEST SUFFERERS.

(From Our Special Commissioner).

BARODA, Aug. 12.

I am now in possession of facts about the disaster caused by floods which overtook almost the whole of Gujarat on the north of the Narmada during the last week of July last. I have tried to give some idea of the plight of people in Petlad and Bhadran Talukas in Baroda Prant and the relief work done by the Congress volunteers and Mr. Motibhai Amin, the special organiser appointed by the State. During the last few days I have been able to know some details of disaster in Savli, Waghodia, Karjan and other talukas which have hitherto been almost neglected both by public and the press.

Savli is a small town on the Dabhoi-Timba section of Gaekwad's Baroda State Railways with a population of about 5,000. It is an important centre of Congress activities in Baroda State and among its inhabitants are many rich Patidars who own vast fields growing exceptionally good cotton in this part of the country. As is the general custom in Gujarat the untouchables in Savli used to live out of the town in a lonely locality in muddy huts. The effects of continuous rain for five days were first felt by the people of depressed classes whose houses came down to the ground. This was followed by houses collapsing in all parts of the town and within 48 hours the number of collapsed houses came to 500 and odd. There is a huge pond named Muval just near Savli town and persons aged over 70 years told me that even in days of severe wet famines, it had never over-flown. This occasion however proved an exception and water to the height of about three feet was overflowing from the pond continuously for three days. Thanks to the effort of the local authorities, the overflowing water was diverted from the direction of the town and that saved the town to a great extent. Crops including standing wheat (cotton crop—[illegible] completely failed. Damage to property alone here amounts to no less than Rs. one lakh while those to crops is bound to several times more than that. Funds for providing relief are being locally collected but the organisers have as yet met with very poor response. Immediate arrangements for relief and reconstruction of houses require to be made. This year's revenue will certainly have to be either remitted or held over for the better years. The Railway train service which was suspended on account of numerous breaches on the line was partly resumed to-day and trains worked between Jarod and Timba.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

Waghodia another taluka town on the same line is in similar plight. There, too, crops have altogether failed and hundreds of houses have collapsed. Almost all water-reservoirs which supplied the town with water were over-flowing and the depressed classes have lost their all. Condition in vilages of Waghodia taluka is perhaps worse than can be imagined. Timbi, a big village situated near Timbi tank which is considered to be biggest tank next to Ajwa lake in Baroda State has been completely swept away by the rush of water which made its way from the tank by breaking off the band on all sides. Five persons four of whom are said to be women of the depressed classes. All the persons in the village are rendered destitutes and are badly in need of help. Several public workers and volunteers have visited the affected villages here and are providing relief for the needy. The Baroda Government have sanctioned a huge amount of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) for distribution as help and the Vahivatdars are trying their utmost to distribute the amount as fairly and equitably as they can. Mr. Karsondas Chitalia of the Servants of India Society, too, visited some of the villages here and has sent his report about the needs of the people.

Another of the more affected talukas is Karjan Taluka which covers Miyagam Etola and round about villages including those situated on banks of Dhadhar river. The only area in which considerable number of human lives have been lost during flood-week is Karjan. The official statement says that 35 persons have been killed and the number of cattle dead is not known but it is said in non-official but reliable quarters that the number of persons dead during floods is much greater. As I have already stated crops here have been completely decayed owing to enormous waters and even officials agree that resowing would not be of much avail. Twelve villages of this taluka situated on the bank of the river Dhadhar—which has caused a havoc in Amod and Jambusar Talukas of Broach district—have been damaged to a considerable extent but have been rendered timely help by public-spirited volunteers. The local panchayats have contributed an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,000 while the Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 2,300 for purposes of relief. Under the leadership of the Vahivatdar of Karjan local merchants in Karjan taluka have been collecting funds. The Vahivatdar has begun giving tagavi loans to the distressed.

PENETRATION BY AEROPLANE DEMANDED.

NALKANTHA VILLAGES STILL UNAPPROACHABLE!

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Gujarat Flood Relief Fund, held last night under the presidency of Seth Mangaldas, it was decided to authorise Seth Ambalal Sarabhai to request Government to approach about ten villages in Nalkantha, which are still unapproachable by any means available owing to water which is lying about there, by means of aeroplanes or, some other means and to distribute foodstuffs, etc., and to get information as to their conditions of distress, etc.

It was also resolved to inform Government that the Committee would stand as surety up to Rs. 15,000 for those agriculturists to whom Government cannot grant 'tagavi' loans owing to their poor conditions.

A sum of about Rs. 7,000 was set apart for supplying seeds to cultivators cheaply. —Free Press.

Seth Ranchordas Trikamji sends the news from Anjar that the Cutch State has issued orders to supply corn, clothings, etc. to the distitutes in Rapar. It is hoped that the State will [illegible]

Bhachau District. Mr. Antani has gone to the southern parts of the Bhachau District. His report has not yet been received.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH'S LEAD

STUDENTS WORK AS "BHANGIES."

NADIAD, August 14.

The latest official figures of the damage caused by the recent floods in the Kaira District are now available. Out of 183,450 houses, nearly seventy-two thousand have collapsed. The total damage to houses is estimated at one crore and five lacs. Of the seven talukas of this district, Matar and Thasra have been the hardest hit. About 22 villages in Matar and 92 villages in Thasra have been completely washed away, rendering hundreds of people homeless.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee through their trained district workers has organised relief operations on an extensive and effective scale. According to the estimates now formed, the G. P. C. C. will have to spend nearly Rs. 250,000 on relief operations in this district.

Eighteen students of the Gujarat Vidyapith under Professors Acharya and Bhagawati visited 125 villages of Thasra Taluka on foot and distributed relief among the distressed people. About five days ago, Dakoe was in a filthy and stinking condition. When information was received, the Vidyapith workers went there and took up the cleansing work themselves even working as 'bhangies.' They themselves drove the carts containing the garbage and within a short time the town was cleansed.—A. P.

400 HOUSES FOR THE HOMELESS

MARWARI RELIEF COMMITTEE'S SCHEME.

NADIAD, August 14.

In the relief operations carried on by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in the affected areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Marwari Relief Committee of Bombay has rendered very effective service. The Committee raised about Rs. 30,000 and in conjuction with the G.P.C.C. sent two batches of trained workers under Messrs. Ramnarayanji Poddar and Jamnadas Adekia. One batch worked in Amod, Jambusar and Makarpura and distributed relief on a large scale. The second batch which was sent to Ahmedabad was divided into two sections. One under Mr. Ramnarayan Poddar, visited about hundred villages of Anand and Dakore talukas and gave relief in grain, clothing and seeds to nearly three thousand families. The other batch under Mr. Srini was is now working in the affected areas of Kathiawar in co-operation with the G. P. C. C. They have reached some of the worst affected villages of the Agency area. The Marwari Relief Committee propose to build some 400 houses for those most in need of shelter.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF DHOLKA TALUKA

71 VILLAGES STILL SURROUNDED BY WATER

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 14.

Some members of the Dholka Taluka Relief Committee, who have arrived here on their way to Nadiad, where they go to explain the condition of their Taluka at the Conference convened by Sir C. V. Mehta, say that 71 villages, out of 123 villages of the Taluka, are still surrounded by water and inaccessible. Some persons who have managed to leave the villages by swimming say that those persons who have saved their lives are in great distress as they lack both food and clothing. Relief work is rendered difficult by the fact that the railway line between Dholka and Dhandhuka has been washed away, and there are no other means of communcation.

In the areas where the flood has subsided, trees are lying about, and farms in villages lying on the banks of the River Sobarmati have been inundated with sand, rendering them useless for agriculture till the sand is removed. The carcases of dead animals ar lying everywhere. The Government dispensary in Dholka has collapsed, and all indoor patients have been discharged. The total damage done in the Taluka, according to the official estimate, is about Rs. 30 lakhs.—A. P.

BHADRAK SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

INTERIOR ISOLATED.

BHADRAK, Aug. 13.

As a result of floods in Orissa the sub-division of Bhadrak is seriously affected. Communications to the interior have been stopped while roads and paths have been washed away. Railway communication has not yet been resumed. There is no trace of hundreds of villages while thousands of villagers have been rendered homeless. People are in great need of food and clothing. Volunteers of the Marwari [illegible]

ganisation of Calcutta are rendering invaluable help to the sufferers.—A.P.

SEED, SEED, SEED.

THE URGENT NEED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Messrs. Shankarbhai Jobabhai Amin, Jamnadas Balubhai Jarivala and Tulsidas Valabbhai Patel personally visited some parts of Borsad Taluka and Bhadran Taluka and distributed grain through the volunteers under Darbar Gopaldas out of funds subscribed by a few friends.

There are about 36,000 houses in 89 villages of Borsad Taluka and 43,000 in Anand Taluka in the Kaira District. About 16,000 houses in Borsad Taluka and 13,000 houses in Anand Taluka have wholly or partially collapsed, and condition of the poor and middle classes is very hopeless.

The Bombay Patidar Mandal, Bombay Bullion Merchants' Association, Bombay Marwari Relief Association, Bombay Jain Association, Ahmedabad Mahajan Mandal and Ahmedabad Panchoora Mahajan Association have, through trusted agents and local leaders and volunteers, distributed grain and cloth in the diverse villages of the Kaira District.

The leaders who have done immense relief works in Kaira District are (1) Darbar Gopaldas in Borsad Taluka, (2) Buraklal Thakar and Bhikhabhai in Anand Taluka, (3) Pandya Mohanlal in Tharsa Taluka, (4) Rao Saheb Dalubhai Desai, Fulchand Bapuji Shah and Gopaldas Dwarkadas Talati in Nadiad Taluka, (5) Narhari Parikh in Mehmedabad and Matar Talukas.

The crying need in the Kaira District is for Jowari for resowing. In response to an appeal for assistance for seeds the Bombay Central Relief Fund say that it is the duty of the Government to supply seeds. In response to appeal to Government for seeds they say that the needful would be done. People holding land would get Tagavi at interest on giving a surety. Middle class people hesitate in applying for Tagavi.

The final date for resowing is Gokal Ashtami. Agriculturists must get seeds for seeds and Jowari seeds are being supprehended that if they do not get seeds immediately they would suffer immensely.

At Mr. Amin's request the Bombay Bullion Merchants' Association and the Patidar Mandal gave Rs. 5,000 and 1,500 respectively to Darbar Gopaldas and Rs. 1,000 at Petlad and Rs. 1,000 at Anand for seeds and Jowri seeds are being supplied to all the villages of Borsad Taluka. It is necessary that similar arrangements for seeds should be made in all the Talukas of the Kaira District.

The Gujarat Mandal and Patidar Mandal are working hand in hand to alleviate the sufferings of the people affected by the flood in Gujarat.

If funds are sent to Mr. Nagindas Master, Solicitor C/o. Gujarat Mandal at Girgaon Back Road. or to Mr. Shankerbhai J. Amin. Solicitor at Girgaon Back Road on behalf of the Patidar Mandal, seeds would be purchased and sent to proper places through trusted leaders.

RAIN HAVOC IN CUTCH.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT 4 LAKHS

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Aug. 13.

Latest news of havoc caused by rains in Cutch comes from Rapar and Bhachau districts. The news is very distressing. Owing to the abnormally heavy rainfall many houses have fallen. Standing crops have been washed away. Damage to property is estimated at about four lakhs of rupees. Bapar, Fategadh, Bhimasar, Kanmer, Palansava, Kidianagar, Lakadia, Adhoi and other villages are the principal sufferers. About Rs. 15,000 are urgently needed for immediate relief of the utterly destitute people.

BARODA FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

On behalf of the Baroda Flood Relief Committee appointed by the citizens of Baroda at a public meeting held on the 31st of July last, Mr. K. G. Deshpande, Raj Ratna B. D. Amin, and Sheth Fatehbhai Lalbhai have been deputed by the Executive Committee to collect funds in Bombay for the relief of the poor and distressed by the recent flood.

The loss suffered by the householders is about 35 lakhs at the lowest estimate and of these sufferers nearly 40 to 50 per cent belong to the poorer classes and to those other classes who are known as lower-middl eclasses but whose economic condition is much inferior to the condition of the labouring classes. The latter classes, besides losing their all in all on account of the flood, have not the means to provide the most urgent needs viz: food and clothing. The city under normal conditions has few rich people and therefore the afflicted city cannot be expected to shoulder even its proportionate burden of relief in the present crisis.

The people of Bombay have been liberally granting relief to the villages of Gujarat including those belonging to the Baroda State. But somehow or other the hardships of the people in the Baroda city proper have hitherto escaped the vigilant eye of the Bombay public. But we may be allowed to affirm that the sufferings of those who live in the city and who have been divested of all their property and who can only live from hand to mouth or who have, in fact, no source left to keep body and soul together fully deserve the sympathy and support of the generous [illegible]

retary or Treasurer or to Prince Dhairyasheel Rao Gaekwad, President, Baroda Flood Relief Fund, Baroda.

NO PROFITEERING

VIRSAD MASONS' EXAMPLE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Kachis of Virsad to the Presidents, the Central Flood Relief Fund, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other Relief Associations through Durbar Gopaldasbhai:—

We the Kachias of Virsad, working as masons assembled in a panch beg to convey our best thanks to you for the relief organised in our great calamity and for supplying us grain, seeds and housing materials etc.

And we, offering our co-operation in this benevolent work, resolve that we shall all feel bound to work this year on a daily wage of Re. 1-0-0 instead of the usual daily wage of Rs. 1-4-0 per all masonary work in rebuilding, repairing etc., of the houses either partly or wholly collapsed. We give a pledge to this effect.

10-8-27.

HELP FROM LONDON BULLION BROKERS.

Mr. Narandas Manordas, President, Bombay Bullion Dealers Relief Fund writes:—

"I beg to inform you that I have received Rs. 4,000 from the four prominent Bullion Brokers of London viz. Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, Messrs. Sharps & Wilkins, and Messrs. Pixley & Abell (Rs. 1,000 each) towards the independent Relief Fund started by the Bombay Bullion Dealers. I shall be obliged if you will give this due publicity."

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALIS OFFER

The Gandharva Natak Mandali have very kindly agreed to hand over the entire proceeds of their performance "Swayamwar" on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, to the "Central Gujarat Flood Relief Fund". The show is being specially organised for the benefit of the Fund and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

The Public are requested to patronise the show and thus help to increase the Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Floods.

MARWARI COMMITTEE'S SPLENDID WORK

WORKS WITH GUJARAT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Aug. 14.

In the relief operations carried on by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in the affected areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Marwari Relief Committee of Bombay has so far rendered much service. The Committee raised about Rs. 30,000 and in co-operation with the G.P.C.C. sent two batches of responsible workers under Ramnarayanji Poddar and Jamnadasji Adekia. One batch worked in Amod, Jambusar and Makarpura and distributed relief on a large scale. The second batch which was sent to Ahmedabad, was divided into two. One under Ramnarayan Poddar visited about 100 villages of Anand and Dakore and gave relief in grain, clothing and seeds to nearly 5,000 families. The second batch under Srijut Srinivasji is now working in the affected areas of Kathiawar in co-operation with the G. P. C. C. They have reached some of the most affected villages of the Agency areas.

The Marwari Relief Committee propose to build some 400 houses for the distressed whose houses have collapsed.

THE AGONY OF GUJARAT.

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—I shall be very thankful if you will allow me a small space in your esteemed newspaper

The flood havoc in Gujrat is arresting the attention of all people just now and the sympathy of every one is going out to the thousands of sufferers.

Mr. Vallabhmbai Patel was the first person in cooperation with Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, and Mr. Bhogilal Sutaria to initiate the relief. No less should be said of the Redefatigable energy and the admiration of all of us his friends as well as the public goes out to him in his herculean efforts to obtain resources and organise relief, No less should be said of the Relief Fund started in Bombay. The high reputation of Sir Purshottamdas and all other eminent Bombay citizens on the Committee has set the seal of public confidence. Lacs are collected and will go to relieve the immediate needs of the cultivators all over Gujrat and Kathiawar.

But what is the Government doing? According to the published telegram of the Commissioner N.D. some 70,000 houses have fallen. That means on an average of four, in a family in a house (though in villages more reside in one house). Some 280,000 have been [illegible]

TOWARDS FLOOD RELIEF

OFFICIAL SCHEMES OUTLINED

FINANCE MEMBER IN CONFERENCE

NADIAD, August 14.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, presided over a conference held at Nadiad to-day, to consider measures of relief for the flood-affected areas of Gujarat, and the question of the reconstruction of the devastated parts of the province. The Agricultural and Co-operative Departments were also represented and other Government Officials were also present, chief among them being Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collectors of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach. The Provincial Congress Committee of Gujarat was represented by Mr. Vallabhai Patel, and Mr. Manilal Kothari. The following members of the Legislative Council were present: Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, R. B. Bhimabhai Naik, Mr. H. J. Amin. The Bombay Central Relief Committee was represented by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, G. K. Deodhar, Mr. J. K. Mehta. The first question considered was the necessity of continuing gratituitous relief by doles for grain and cloth. It was generally agreed that this would not be required in the affected areas for more than two weeks, except in some areas that have been very badly damaged. It was also agreed that if the Central Flood Relief Committee would run shops at cost price for about two months in the affected areas, it would help specially the middle classes.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

The next question raised was about the distribution of seed. As the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee are doing this work successfully, it was considered that the Agricultural Department should hand over to the representatives of the Committee the stock of Jowari which they had on hand. Mr. Vallabhai Patel undertook to see that the whole of Kaira was adequately served within the next few days. This was agreed to on behalf of the Government.

In regard to Broach, the difficulty of those tenants who have no land of their own and consequently are not eligible for tagovi was mntioned. Dr. Chandulal stated that Rs. 20,000 was required to meet the present needs, and there was no time to bring pressure to bear upon the landlords. It was decided that Government should give Rs. 15,000 for distribution of seed and that the Central Relief Committee should be recommended to give Rs. 5,000. This was agreed to only as an exceptional step under the present emergency.

LANDLORDS' ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

The Conferenc eunanimously disapproved of the attitude of the landlords in refusing to take tagavi for or stand security for their tenants. It is hoped that this novel experience will be utilised to amend the Agriculturists Loans Act, if necessary.

Regarding seed for winter crops, it was decided that the Agricultural Department should see that this was available in the affected areas and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel agreed to examine any scheme that the Agricultural Department might send to him in this connection. The question of building houses for those who had no shelter was a very important one, and the Conference concentrated its attention on it. On behalf of the representatives of the public the following scheme was suggested: —(a) Government should provide material to build 20,000 huts for the depressed classes and the landless labourers, the estimate for each hut being Rs. 50 excluding labohr which was to be provided by the persons for whom the huts were to be built. The total expense needed for this would be 10 lakhs which was to be provided by Government as a free grant. (b) For the remaining people, it was estimated that about 70,000 buildings would require repairs. This was estimated at an average cost of Rs. 150 per house. This sum would have to be advanced as tagavi to those who own land and was intended to help the lower-middle classes of the affected areas. The total cost of this would be one crore and five lakhs. The terms on which this sum was to be advanced were to be as light as possible, and should include some inducement to the borrower to repay the loan within five years, if possible.—A.P.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO MR. ANDREWS

MOMBASA, Aug. 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews received an enthusiastic welcome from the whole Indian community of Mombasa. He addressed a mass meeting here, and during his brief halt [illegible] the question of the Federation of

STRIKERS IN PROCESSION

IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION

SOLIDARITY IN RANK AND FILE.

As announced beforehand a huge procession of strikers of Apollo and Manchester Mills passed through the mill-area on Saturday morning. Hundreds of strikers were present at the DeLisle Road Maidan whence the procession started. At every turning of the road, big contingents of mill workers joined the procesion and swelled the numbers making the demonstration very impressive and imposing.

The processionists carried in their hands red flags and banners. The procession passed through Lalbag, Parel and finally halted at Victoria Gardens. After some time it again turned back and passed through the same streets on to the place whence it started. When it collected in the DeLisle Maidan again, it was several thousands strong.

MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held at the maidan. The Strike Committee addressed the workers and urged them to stand firm and united in their attitude and demands.

The strikers themselves showed great enthusiasm and solidarity. They have refused to receive their pay and still more they have expressed the determination to carry on the struggle till their legitimate demands are granted.

SPINNING DEPTS TO BE WORKED SINGLY?

WILL OTHER MILLS BE AFFECTED?

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

In regard to the strike in the Apollo and Manchester mills, the management, it is understood, arranged to pay off the strikers yesterday which was the wage day for all mils. A body of weavers on strike belongng to the Manchester mill, it is stated, came to the mill to receive their wages but were persuaded by the strike leaders not to receive their wages. The spinners of both the mills who are not on strike but, who are but of work because the mills cannot work the Spinning Department only, went to the mills received their wages.

On a representation of the hardship caused to the spinners who form the majority of workers by the forced unemployment, the management are reported to have promised to work the Spinning Department of the Manchester mill from Monday. The Spinning Department of the Apollo Mill will also be started as soon as arrangements for the disposal of the yarns of the mills are completed. According to the estimates of the Agents, in view of the soaring tendency in the cotton market, if the workers continue on strike and the mills are forcibly closed, it would be no loss to them as the accidents of a higher price of the raw material would compensate them for any loss caused by forced closure of the mills.

WILL OTHER MILLS BE AFFECTED.

The issues raised by thestrike of the weavers in the Apollo and Manchester Mills, it is stated, may affect other mills, in some of which weavers are said to be minding three and four looms without any amenities in the shape of better yarn, longer shuttles, etc., in order to earn the extra wages which it brings. In a majority of the mills, it is also stated, there is a practice prevalent by which able weavers in order to augment their earnings introduce dummy weavers mostly youths, who do not know their work, do their work in addition to their own, draw the wages for four looms in the name of two and then give the dummy weaver only a portion of the wages drawn in his name.—Free Press.

A REDUCTION, YET NO REDUCTION.

MILL AGENTS' CONTENTIONS

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The questions to which a Free Press representative sought an answer by local study in the Apollo, Manchester and Rachael Mills were:—

(1) What are the reforms introduced in the Apollo and Manchester Mills justifying three looms system?

(2) Whether the work on three looms involves extra fatigue and what is its extent?

(3) How the wages are calculated for work on three looms?

AGENTS' CONTENTION.

It was contended for the Agents that while there was possibly extra fatigue in the minding of three looms instead of two looms devoted to standard production, which they did not admit, because of the saving in labour due to the use of longer shuttles a weaver working on three looms devoted to standard production and using longer shuttles did not suffer more fatigue than a weaver on two looms not devoted to standard production and not using longer shuttles. It was further urged that although the rate of wages per yard varied according to quality etc. the basis of the [illegible] an average weaver [illegible] duction and thus rendering it possible for a weaver to mind three looms without extra fatigue, they were enabling the workers to earn Rs. 60 on an average instead of Rs. 48 without any detriment to their efficiency or health.

QUESTION AS WAGES.

As regards wages, the earnings on three looms, it was said, was calculated at 82 per cent. of what the total earnings would be at the rate for two looms system. It was admitted that this meant a reduction of 18 per cent. in the rate per yard but it was contended that the reduction in the rate worked at 1.35 pies per yard and it cost the management not less than 1.35 pies to rewind the yarn on the longer bobbins used for the longer shuttles. The management thus derived no direct benefit by the reduction, which only met a part of the additional cost involved in the reorganisation by resort to standardisation of production and use of longer shuttles.

NO FAIR TRIAL.

The management's expectations of benefit, it was said, were in the better demand they hoped to create for their goods by the reorganisation. The management had offered to the strikers to restrict the experiment of three looms system to 168 looms only in each of the two mills for six months so that at the end of the period threre would be authoritative data for reaching conclusions on the effects of the experiment.

'What is regrettable' said the representative of the Agents, 'is that the experiment has not been given a fair trial. If there were a real trade union movement, the experiment would have been given a trial before it is condemned. There are only two solvents for the depression in the textile industry. One is reorganisation of the industry or as the Tariff Board call it, the adoption of 'internal economies.' The other is extension of adequate measure of protection. In the absence of either, the industry must go to the wall.' —Free Press.

SEED—THE MOST URGENT NEED.

(Continued from page 8.)

ed houseless. The Minister of Agriculture declares that the crop sowings have been destroyed and that there is little possibility of sowing cotton, wheat, rice or bajri. I am not far off the mark if I say that crop sowings over nearly two million acres have been destroyed by the rains. The results of the rain are not yet fully apparent, all the staying power that the poor agriculturist had gathered by some twenty five years of hard toil since the terrible Chhapania famine, has been destroyed. The economic loss will go to some ten crores in Gujrat and Kathiawad. It is the land and the agriculturists labour alone which can recoup the damage and the loss in course of time. But the agriculturist has been rendered utterly helpless and destitute and requires great help. His slender credit is demolished, owing to the destruction of the houses, the spoiling of his soil and the ruin of his crops. Where can he get the money to help himself? The Government alone by adopting a really liberal policy could alleviate the agriculturists agony and help the cultivator to reestablish himself. But it does not appear that the Government is being liberal.

A grant of Rs. fifty thousand (I think Rs. 25,000) has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner N.D. for gratuitous relief for over three thousand villages of Gujrat. Is this sum not ridiculous? To what use can this sum be applied? Only the lowest caste Chamar Dhed, Bhangi, Vaghri will feed if at all on this petty dole, for it barely comes to Rs. 8 or 16 per village. Is that help? That is more a joke. In fact such Khichda (charity meals) are repugnant to the villagers and I have not heard of this being taken in any village roundabout Ahmedabad. Even here there is a good deal of circularising and red-tape and the Talati comes and goes but nothing practical seems to be done.

Then again the villagers are told that the Government will give tuccavi of money or seeds but the stipulation is added that these tuccavi grants will be on the Joint Bond System. Now this means that if in a village fifty people take separate loans of money or seeds each according to his requirements all the fifty jointly are responsible for the repayment by every individual one of them. This system is thoroughly disapproved in the villages since long and no cultivators take such tuccavi. The subordinate officers know this and the Collectors should tell the Government that hey should be allowed to give tuccavi on individual guarantees, if the Government desires to give real help.

It does not behove the Government to adopt a spirit of bargain If the Government does nothing but collect information and issue impracticable un-enaceptable orders, then critics may be justified in saying that the Government was merely making a show of help without really meaning to do anything.

At the same time Government ought in this year as a matter of grave emergency to adopt a liberal policy about assessment and taxation in the villages. I would submit that it is upto Government seriously to consider the question of a Special Loan Issue for rehabilitating devastated Gujrat. But more of this in my next letter.

For the present my earnest request to you Sir, is to advise the Government, through your powerful pen to adopt immediate measure of supplying seeds by tuccavi on individual guarantee basis in thod, which they can do. That will help the cultivators a great deal. There should be no delay but quick action.—Yours etc.

RAM RAI MUNSHI,
Editor "The Khedut"

Ahmedabad, August 11.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND FLOOD RELIEF.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I was surprised to read the contribution by Mr. R. I. P. making certain rel marks against the foreign Life Insurance Companies. Mr. R. T. P. thought it wise to take this opportunity of abusing the foreing Life offices knowing full well that none of the Indian Life offices has contributed a single farthing towards the Flood Relief Fund Mr. R. T. P. does not know that more than two-thirds of the Life offices operating in India are Indian out of which the Oriental and the Smpire of India have assets to the tune of several crores. I do not think all the foreign Life offices have as much business on their books in Gujerat and Kathiawar as the Oriental and the Empire put together. I think Mr. R. T. P. must have meant the foreign Fire Insurance Companies who are writing lacs of rupees premium from the cities of Ahmedabad and Baroda, leaving aside the premiums on cotton from other parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar. It is a fact that the Indian Delegation has contributed only Rs. 100/- between the 7 offices whise combined assets amount to more than a crore and a half rupees. It is rather a surprise that none of the foreign Life offices with the honourable exception of the Great Eastern Life office has thought it fit to pay their might towards the Flood Relief Fund.—Yours etc.

A. J. S.

CLOTH MARKET BECOMING ACTIVE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

The local cloth market is again becoming active in view of the opening of the railway line for carrying goods to Calcutta via. Agra and to Berar via. Ajmer. Attempts are being made to send goods to Bombay through the ports of Kathiawar, as railway communication with Bombay from Ahmedabad has been affected by the floods. There has been a rise in the cotton market following upon the publication of the American cotton crop report showing an yield of about 1,000,000 bales below general expectations.

In these circumstances, local merchants are making purchases, and in ome sor's in which there had been a fall of half anna per pound, the original level of rates has been restored. There is no demand from the villages of Gujerat where floods and rain have wrought great havoc while upcountry merchants do not still make purchases freely as they are afraid of heavy rains falling again.

The mill-agents, on their part, are not anxious to reduce rates. A large number of local mills are at present using Surat cotton, but owing to the scarcity of this variety it is being quoted very high. Kampala cotton is being quoted at 600 and only those mills are using Kampala cotton which purchased it when the rate was lower. 50 per cent., of these total outturn of local mills is bleached cloth. There is some demand for unbleached cloth mixed with heavy size but the mills find the price unremunerative.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI DESHI VYAPARI ASSOCIATION.

MONEY AND WORKERS TO THE AFFECTED AREA.

A Flood Relief Fund was started by the above Association whose contribution list of Marwaris and Punjabis is as under:—

Marwari-Fatehpursat Rs. 13086, Seth Bansidhar Gopaldas Rs. 501, Seth Bhagwandas Netram Rs. 501, Seth Joharimal Ramlal Rs. 501, Seth Ramkrishandas Sagarmal Rs. 501, Seth Anandram Mungturam Rs. 501, Seth Ganeshnarayan Onkarmal Rs. 501, Seth Foolchand Kedarmal Rs. 501, Gulraj Ghanshamdas Rs. 501, Seth Budhsen Vishambharnath Rs. 501, Seth Ramkishandas Ramdeo Rs. 501, Seth Kaluram Brijmohan Rs. 501, Seth Ramkarandas Khetan Rs. 501, Seth Ramanand Shivnarayan Rs. 501, Seth Samarathrai Khetsidas Rs 501, Seth Rajaram Kaluram Rs. 501, one gentleman Rs. 501, Gorakhram Ganpatrai Rs. 501, Seth Gorakhram Gokulchand Rs. 501, Seth Begraj Jugalkishor Rs. 501, Seth Shivdattrai Jhhabarmal Rs. 301, Seth Kaluram Sitaram Rs. 301, Seth Durgadat Nathmal Rs. 301, Seth Ramchandra Ramparlab Rs. 301, Seth Damodardas Janardandas Rs. 301, Seth Laxminarayan Brijmohan Rs. 201, Seth Sevaram Ramprasad Rs. 201, Seth Kasturchand Nandlal Rs. 201, Seth Sujanmal Laduram Rs. 201, Seth Ladliparsad Durgadat Rs. 201, Seth Nagarmal Bejnath Rs. 151, Seth Parmesaridas Kirparam Rs. 151, Seth Harmukhrai Sundermal Rs. 151, Seth Motilal Ramsahaymal Rs. 151, Seth Bhanamal Guljarimal Rs. 151, Seth Jagannath Makhanlal Rs. 151, Seth Badriprasad Radharaman Rs. 151; Marwari Bakharsath Rs. 2662, Marwari Indoresath Rs. 1254, Seth Laxminarayan Mansukhlal Rs. 501, Seth Ganeshram Muchhal Rs. 251, Seth Ramgopal Muchhal Rs. 251, Seth Surajmal Badrinarayan Rs. 251, Marwari Oswalsath Rs. 1210, Punjabisath Rs. 402, Seth Murlidhar Mohanlal Rs. 301, Seth Kakasingh Jagannath Rs. 101, Maheshwarisath Jivanmal Jitmal Rs. 301, Bikanersath Chaturbhujdas Karnani Rs. 201, Generalsath Rs. 158; Seth Ramdas Dalal Rs. 51, Seth Vishandas Dalal Rs. 51, Seth Sitaram Jaigopal Rs. 51, Sith Bhagat Radhakishen Rs. 5; Grand Total Rs. [illegible]

are trying their best to collect more fund and a Batch of 11 volunteers including two helpers have been sent by this Association to Broach on Wednesday, the 10th instant. From Broach the said batch will go to the paces where help to the flood-stricken people is badly needed. The names of the voluntcers are as under:—

1. Mr. Ramnarayan Goinka—Captain. 2. Mr. Jedayal Changothia: Vice-Captain. 3. Mr. Norangrai Muzaffurpurwala: Treasurer. 4. Mr. Shreeniwas Mungad: Storekeeper. 5. Mr. Narayandas Kapadia: Helper. 6. Mr. Kalicharan Gaud: Helper. 7. Mr. Mohanlal. 8. Mr. Chothmal Luharuka. 9. Mr. Shreegopal. 10. Mr. Bhikamchand Daga and 11. Mr. Visvanath.

PATIDAR MANDAL'S COLLECTION

The following is the list of subscriptions collected by Bombay Patidar Mandal for Relief Fund:—

Jamnadas Blubhai Jaliwalla for self and Jariwalla Association Rs. 4,001; Tulsidas Vallavbhai Patel Rs. 1,001; Shankarbhai Jarobhai Amin Rs. 501; Dr. Purshottamdas Tulsibhai Patel Rs. 501; Ishwarbhai Vithalbhai Pate Rs. 501; Maganbhai Purshottamdas Amin Rs. 501; Dahyabhai Vallavbhai Patel Rs. 351; Gordhanbhai Jhaverbhai Patel Rs. 351; Manibhai Purshottamdas Amin Rs. 351; Motibhai Lalubhai Patel Rs. 301; Hirabhai Ashabhai Patel 301; Cut Piece Association Rs. 501; Ishwarbhai Dajabhai Amin Rs. 101; Gordhanbhai Ishwarbhai Patel Rs. 101; Sitabai Atmaram Rs. 100; two Parsi ladies (through Mrs. Navajbai Mehta) Rs. 52.

Total Rs. 10,516.

LIST NO. 10.

Amount alreay announced Rs. 3,10,303/10/1 1/2; Mr. Harjivan Valji (Rs. 500 already announced) Re. 1; Mr. Kanji Cursondas Rs. 1,000; Mr. Chottabhai Narottom Rs. 101; The Grand Road Parsi Association Rs. 175; The Tandur and Shahabad Stone Company Rs. 101; The Tandur Qurrying Companyf Rs. 101; Seth Nagaralli Gigabhai (G. Kasamalli) Rs. 101; Messrs. Thakoredas Hiralal and Company Rs. 101; Messrs. J. Laldas and Company Rs. 101; Messrs. J. Karmalli and Co. Rs. 101; Sha Narsinhalal Ramsharan Rs. 25; Mr. Husainalli Sajan Rs. 71; Mr. Lalubhai Gulabbhai Desai Rs. 101; Mr. Fazal Jan Mahomed Rs. 51; Mr. Rahimtulla Gigabai Rs. 25/4; Messrs. Vadilal and Company Rs. 25; Messrs. Shroff and Company Rs. 25; Messrs. Nenalal and Company Rs. 25; Messrs. R. Jivraj and Company Rs. 25; Messrs. N. Manilal and Company Rs. 25; Mr. Kamruddin Badruddin Rs. 15; Mr. Gaphur Khudabux Rs. 21; Messrs. G. B. Joshi and Company Rs. 101; Messrs. Jetha Ganpat and Company Rs. 51/4; The Tandur and Shahabad Stone Merchants' Association Rs. 430; Mr. Ambalal Narbheram Bhatt Rs. 11; The Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd. Rs. 25; Messrs. Khan Mahad and Company (Rs. 101), Rs. 101; Messrs K. S. Konti and Company Rs. 51; The Bombay Tile Mart. Rs. 51; From clerks of Stone and Tile Merchants Rs. 48/8; Mr. Laxman Devsi Rs. 5; Mr. D. R. Raichura Rs. 25; Mr. Alexandar Gray Rs. 100; Messrs. Dadv and Framroj Curshetji Golvalla Rs. 101; Sha Velji Mulchand of Rahimatpur Rs. 100; The Modern Hair dressing Saloon Rs. 17; Mr. K. A. Gai, Peshawar Rs. 150; Mr. Vithan Vishnu Nerurkar Rs. 17; Mr. V. B. Nerurkar Rs. 25; Mr. B. V. Nerukar Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur V. N. Farulkar Rs. 26; Indian staff of the Eastern Bank Limited Rs. 157; Mr. Mangaldas Narottamdas Marfatia Rs. 21; Dr. Bulabdas G. Saraiva in memory of the late Sheth Gokuldas Vitaldas Saraiva Rs. 100; Dr. Navrosji A. Cooper Rs. 30; The Ubbrella Traders' Association (through the President) Rs. 1,101/4; Mr. G. B. Trivedi Rs. 100; The Secretary Bengal Brotherhood (2nd instalment). Rs. 227/14/4; Collection made by Mr. Maclin Rs. 50; Mr. Nasarwanji S. Gazdar (Rs. 500 already announced) Re. 1; Teachers Pupils and Principal of Gorton High School through Miss Bachubai A. F. Moss) "a gold ring"; Mr. H. J. Kania Rs. 555; Mr. Lalji Gokuldas Rs. 250; Mr. J. H. Vakil Rs. 150.

Total Rs. 3,16,819/2/5 1/2.

LIST NO. 11.

Amount already announced Rs. 3,16,819/2/5 1/2; The Bombay Municipal Gujerati Teachers Assn. Rs. 1,583/5; Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Pachee Rs. 101; Mr. B. K. Fitter Rs. 11; Mafali Din Mahamadi and young Memon Party (amount collected by them during the procession held on 10th instant) Rs. 575/11/6; The residents of Tulsidas Tejpal's chaw), Dadar, (first instalment) Rs. 150; A Parsi in memory of his beloved parents Rs. 50; Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd Rs. 2,500; The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Rs. 5,000; The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu Rs. 500; Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,500; Mr. Dhirajlal G. Master Rs. 25; Messrs. Aspinell Laxmidas and Co. Rs. 101; An anonymous Parsi Rs. 500; The Manager, Masters and staff of Union Mills Rs. 152; Mr. Jehangirjee Bam Rs. 5; Sir Leslie Hudson Kt. Rs. 500; A Sympathiser Rs. 5; †Mr. S. A. Brelvi Rs. 50; A Parsi Lady Rs. 10; A Parsi Gentleman Rs. 10; Mr. D. P. Modi Rs. 100; Mrs. P. D. Modi Rs. 100; Mr. M. R. Jayakar Rs. 500; Mr. Mac I. Kemp Rs. 200. A Parsi Gentleman (through Mr. K. M. Munshi) Rs. 1,000; The staff of the General Electric Co. (India) Rs. 110; Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Dastur Rs. 50; The Multani Panchayat Rs. 1,500; The Multani Shikarpuri Panchayat Rs. 7,500; "N. K. S." paid direct in the Imperial Bank and not announced Rs. 25; Dr. P. Khargalkar Rs. 101; "Unknown" Rs. 10; Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Rs. 10; The staff of the Revenue Department, Secretariat Rs. 252; The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha Kt., Rs. 150; Mr. Amratlal G. Mehta Rs. 21; Mr. M. Narayanan Rs. 15; Mr. Merwanji Cama Rs. 1,000; Mr. Ramsay J. Hart Rs. Khan and Khan Company Rs. 500; Mr. R. L. Ugarankar Rs. 100; Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Rs. 1,001; Mr. N. Wood-Smith Rs. 100; Mr. Nusserwanji Pestonji Copper (301) Rs. 301; Mrs. Nalibai Nusserwanji Cooper Rs. 101; Mrs. Dinbai Hirjobhoy Cooper Rs. 101; Mr. Pestonji Hirjibhoy Cooper Rs. 51; Coolbanee Hirjibhoy Cooper Rs. 25; Mr. Kaikhshroo Hiruibhoy Cooper Rs. 25; Mr. Phiroze J. Billimoria Rs. 100; Mr. Bomanji Jamshetji Wadia Rs. 300; Messrs. E. A. Haveliwala and Sons (In sacred memory of late Miss Motibai Esafaji Haveliwala by her bereaved parents) Rs. 25; The subordinate staff of the Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay 131; Mr. N. V. Raghavan Rs. 200; Messrs. John Fowler and Co. (India) Ltd, Rs. 50; The Hon. Justice M. J. D. Davar Rs. 1,001; Mrs. J. D. Davar Rs. 201. "F. H. C." Rs. 51; Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Herbert Son and Co. Ltd. staff Rs. 180; Mr. S. E. Kurwa Rs. 101; Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell Rs. 250; The staff of the Central Garage Proprietors (Aimila Automobile Co) Rs. 60/13; Mr. Bhogilal Hargovindas Rs. 250; "Anonymous" Rs. 201; Mr. M. R. F. Lobo Rs. 25; Mr. and Mrs. Bapuji C. Baroda ("in memory of their late mother) Rs. 5; Mr. D. P. Killawala Rs. 15; Staff of the Office of Supdt. of Stamps Rs. 20; Mrs. Lilavati Javerchand Rs. 25; Mr. M. M. Khandwala Rs. 225; Mr. Ardeshar Manekji Masani Rs. 150; Mrs. Kuvabai Ardeshir Masani Rs. 50; Mrs. Jerbai Nanabhoy Masani Rs. 100; The Trustees of the Estate of Bai Sekinabai widow of Meherbhai Somji Rs. 25; Messrs Gulamhussain Manji and Co. Rs. 10; Khoja Dawoodbhai Premji Rs. 7; Mr. Jehangir D. Batha Rs. 200; Mr. Hari Pandurang Lele Rs. 200; The Hon. Secretary Saraswati Brahmin Samaj, Bombay Rs. 80; "A Parsi Lady" (through J. P. Pawri) Rs. 45; "A Parsi Lady" "In loving memory of my dearest mother" Rs. 25; A Parsi lady "in memry of my dear mother" Rs. 100; Mr. G. P. Javale Rs. 11; Mr. Fardoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy Rs. 200; Mr. J. N. Ahuja Rs. 15; Mr. F. J. Coltman Rs. 150; Mr. P. B. Wacha Rs. 100; "Two Advocates" (jointly) (Rs. 500) 500; Mr. V. J. Mehta Rs. 300; Mr. C. K. Daftary Rs. 51; Mr. N. H. Bhagwati Rs. 150; Mr. R. S. Billimoria (Rs. 51) Rs. 51; Mr. H. M. Mehta Rs. 50.

Total Rs. 3,52,536/7/11 1/2.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND.

Mr. Jayantilal Khandubhai one bundle of clothes.

The Jain Yuvak Mandal, Fort Volunteer Corps—mattresses blankets and utensils.

The Babu Pannalal High School—56 bedspreads, 26 chaddars and cushions, 6 mattresses, 5 blanckets, 76 bags of clothes and 694 utensils.

Mr. Jadavji Mulji 145 clothes.

A Parsi gentleman—2 bundles of clothes.

Three Parsi ladies 3 wheat bags, 2 bundles of clothes and utensils and 3 bundles of old clothes.

Mr. Mihfil Dine Mohadi 35 bundles of clothes.

Young Memon Party—66 utensils.

Messrs. Premji Nagardas and Manmohandas Nemidas—1 bale of 200 blankets.

Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji—5 angarkhas, 20 coats, 36 pants, 5 slepping suits, 10 under shirts, 23 petticoats, 4 shirts, [illegible] frocks and three other bun-

DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM

CREED OF CHINESE BOYS

WORKING UNDER SEVERE DISCIPLINE

LONDON, July 28 (By Mail).

"Boys must be obedient to their officers; they must protect the interests of the labourers; they must be friendly to one another; they must not drink, smoke, gamble, or entertain any superstitious ideas; their slogan is: "Down with imperialism, militarism and they must become masters of the world"

This is the creed of Chinese "Boys Corps" which has been trained by Trade Unions.

They number 50,000 strong and are drawn between the ages of six and eighteen.

They are modelled on the lines of the "Russian Pioneers" and clad in neat Khaki, red hand-kerchiefs twisted about their shoulders with sturdy staffs in their hands.

The flag of the boys is five and a half feet long and three feet three inches wide. Whenever they met one another they must salute. Wherever they go, they must take their staffs with them. Training of the "day shift" Boys Crops is conducted by the labour unions from 6 to 9 a.m., training of "night shift" from 6 to 9 in the evenings.

"One astonishing activity that is being carried on by these boys," one official report states, "is to persuade all women to unbind their feet."

You see these small lads, early in the morning, marching to factories in crowds, carrying banners inscribed:—

"We want a shorter working hours day eight hours are enough."

Late at night you find them keeping order at revolutionary street meetings —Free Press.

"A CHEAP JACK"

FARMERS EXPRESS RESENTMENT.

MR. BALDWIN TWITTED WITH HIS OWN SPEECHES

LONDON, July 28, (By Mail).

The National Farmers' Union has framed an indictment of Premier Baldwin, whom they call a "cheap Jack."

They compare what the Premier promised on the eve of elections and what he has been doing actually since in power.

"The Prime Minister's Cronwall speech, says the union, "was undoubtedly received by the farming community with feelings of the keenest disappointment. His Lincolshire speech has been received with feelings of amazement. Lord Linlithgow, the Prime Ministers' deputy Party manager at the last election, has informed the world that the object of an election manifesto is to secure a return to power of its pronouncers.

DELIVERY OF GOODS.

"On that basis it is interesting to compare Mr. Baldwin's last election manifesto with his reply after his return to power to supporters who inquire as to when they may expect delivery of the goods."

The comparison is made in detail; and in quoting a remark made by Mr. Baldwin at Worcester in November, 1923, that farmers are "perfectly sick of being monkeyed about by Governments," the comment is made, "That statement is truer to-day than when Mr. Baldwin uttered it."

Finally, the farmers' spokesmen say: "If the Prime Minister is really desirous that political cheap Jacks should find it more difficult in the future to secure office, we think that the circulation of his speech in a pamphlet form throughout the villages would do something towards achieving that object."—Free Press.

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS.

(Continued from page 6.)

present positions by years of persevering work and to-day should they be thrown out because an anna or two could be found less in the rates at Surat or Cambay? Even a Nationalist body like the Corporation has shut up its cabinet-making shop because the Municipality's furniture could be got done cheap on contract outside. I can cite a number of such instances to open the eyes of the public and employers but I will content myself only with the above. Such a policy encourages sweated labour, discourages cultivation of workers' industrial talents and depreciates the prestige for gratitude in the masters. Work given outside on contract in the long run never pays, throws the factory into disorder and creates unemployment.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR FLOODED AREA

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee addressed the following letter to the Chairman and Members, Executive Committee, The Central Flood Committee:—

At the time of the great Influenza epidemic, the generous public of Bombay, in spite of the onerous condition that no account of the Fund would be published, placed in my hands Rs. 35063/12 and accounts of disbursements from the said Fund were published from time to time. There is in my hands the sum of Rs. left over—I hope it will not be so—when your Fund is closed, it should be turned over to me.

With a view to utilise the agency that your Fund will be starting at different places that I approach you and trust your Committee will accept the offer.

Thanking you in anticipation.

The letter was placed before a recent meeting of the Committee which accepted Mr. Tairsee's offer.

12,493-10-3 as fixxed deposit with the International Banking Corporation due 27th September, 1927, carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum and Rs. 2034-14 in current account in the Union Bank of India, Ltd.

The objects of the Fund were disposal of the dead and medical relief and if your Committee is prepared to accept the amounts to carry out the said objects I am willing to hand over the same to you, on condition that should any amount be

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chetai, Sub Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City. E281

CALL FOR UNITY.

HON RAMDAS & NO-CONFIDENCE MOVE

VIVID ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTION.

Presiding over the West Godavary District Voters' Conference which was held on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantalu delivered a lengthy address analysing every aspect of the political situation in Madras. He urged that the only problem before the country was the achievement of unity within the Congress. Following are extracts from the address:—

I congratulate you, the voters of the West Godavari District, on the splendid response you made to the call of the country, by returning to both the seats allotted to your District in the Provincial Legislature, Congressmen, good and true. I dismiss, as mischievous lies, the imputations made by some unscrupulous critics that Congressmen gave a direct or indirect assurance to the Governor that they would back up an Independent Ministry if formed. Congressmen in Madras had no part or lot in the formation of the ministry. The truth of the matter is they did not promote it and they could not prevent it. Nevertheless they were made answerable for many alleged sins of commission and omission in their dealings with the ministry.

I have no desire to revive the controversies over the attitude adopted by the Madras Congressmen, in the past, towards the present ministry. The merits of that controversy are now of little consequence, but the methods pursued in its progress not only left behind them bitter memories but materially damaged the prestige of the Congress. A few ultra severe Congressmen who swear by the letter of the Gauhati resolution and the Justicites who swear retaliation against their rivals who displaced them from office, have joined hands in their denunciation of the Madras Congress Party.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

It is poposed to attack the ministry on two fronts, one personal and the other impersonal. Parliamentary conventions of self-governing legislatures have necessarily very limited application to an anomalous legislature like the Provincial Council under the Government of India Act. The postulation of constitutional propriety necessarily presupposes the existence of a common code of constitutional ethics to which all members of the legislature owe allegiance. The Congressmen are pledged to wreck the constitution by destroying dyarchy. The Independents are pledged to improve the constitution by working diarchy for what it was worth as a transitory measure. The Justicites are pledged to run the Government on communal lines to the best advantage of their party. The nominated and official group is pledged to strengthen and perpetuate the Bureaucratic rule. What common constitutional ethical standards can be deduced from the conventions or precedents of such an irrationally composed body, misnamed 'legislature'? It must be evident to any dispassionate constitutionalist that the proposed no-confidence motion serves no useful purpose. As a spectacular demonstration against diarchy, it is a work of super-arrogation. As a constitutional precedent, it is utterly valueless in a mock assembly for which there is no parallel in any civilised country and which cannot boast of a common code of constitutional ethics. As a vindication of Congress policy, it is a belated, meaningless formality which is fast falling into disuse, if not disfavour. The ministers may still resign. I am not speaking for them, nor am I interested in tendering them advice. I am merely examining the constitutional value of the proposed fight.

FUTURE PROGRAMME: CALL FOR UNITY.

Time is now ripe for the Congress to review the entire problem in the light of past experience of our policy and programme of council work. I have said enough to show that it is the legislature as a whole that is the real stumbling block in the way of our constitutional advance and not merely the ministerial part of it. To-day nothing stands between the Maharashtra School of Responsivists and the Swarajist Congressmen joining hands in all spheres of national activity except this artificial barrier of anti-diarchism in the Provinces. But it requires much courage to own up failure of one's programme and to set about discovering a more suitable one. The process of reversing or radically modifying the present policy and programme of the Congress involves the sacrifice of much prestige. It is described as a surrender by a professed conservative section of Congressmen. But surrender to whom? To no one. Surrender of what? Of false notions of prestige and of nothing more. It will be colossal folly to stick to an unworkable programme merely to satisfy our 'amour propre.'

It is more than I can attempt on this occasion to sketch the lines on which our future policy and programme should be modelled. It is a matter for calm and dispassionate deliberation of Congressmen assembled for taking stock of their past and formulating their future. These deliberations should obviously be directed towards exploring the avenues for the unification of all sections of Congressmen both inside and outside the Council and also for the unification, as far as possible, of the different groups of elected representatives in the legislatures. If Councils will not bring Swaraj, a matter on which most people are agreed, let us at least not make them the battle-field, on which the popular representatives fight each other, day in and day out in the name of Congress mandates, instead of uniting to fight their common enemy. The enlarged and unified Congress Parties with numerical majorities in the Councils will have to reconsider the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of office in the near future. In this connection, my friend, Mr. Satyamurthi has thrown out a suggestion for the consideration of the next Congress. Mr. Joseph is for improving on that suggestion to carry it to its logical conclusions. The policy of nationalising at least a portion of the *personnel* of the Government though not its nature is, I take it, the underlying idea of those suggestions. Such nationalisation of the personnel will not be an obstacle, so far as I can see, to a vigorous and stiff programme of work outside the Councils, in order to prepare the nation for a fight for Swaraj.

VOTERS' ORGANISATIONS AND THE CONGRESS.

The lead however must come from the people themselves. The one institution in the land which is best calculated to promote the common interests of all sections of Indian people and organise them for the common purpose of achieving economic and political freedom of the country is the Indian National Congress. If the voters wish to take their rightful place in their national affairs, they should march under the banner of the Congress. Without the help of the Congress, you cannot nationalise any one of your institutions. In India to-day, no more than 2 per cent. of the people enjoy the franchise. The only way to circumvent this grave defect in the constitution, which the Government will not readily remove, is to devise other means whereby real representatives of the people, who can be trusted to voice fearlessly the national will, force their way into the legislatures through the narrow and closely guarded door of the limited electorates. So my earnest appeal to voters is to organise themselves under the aegis of the Indian National Congress and to broad-base their organised and associated efforts on a recognition of common national interests.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

HARMFUL TO PROVINCE.

NO CONFIDENCE MOVE AGAINST MINISTRY

PALOKOL, Aug. 12.

At the West Godaveri District Voters' Conference, which met here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. V. Ramdas, the following resolution was adopted:

"This Conference is of the opinion that the Gauhati Congress resolution on the Council programme is ambiguous, and has given rise, in working, to grave complications in the provincial legislatures, especially in the Madras Council, and therefore recommends to the ensuing session of the National Congress the necessity for reviewing the programme and giving a fresh mandate which will promote the interests of the country".

The Conference was also of the opinion that under the present political conditions in the Madras presidency, the no-confidence motions proposed to be brought against the Ministry at the next session of the Madras Council would not only not serve any useful purpose, but would be harmful to the best interests of the province. The Conference therefore made a request to the elected members of the Madras Council to drop the motions for the present.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, exhorted the voters to organise themselves under the Congress.—A. P.

EMULATE MADRAS NON-BRAHMANS.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

KAWJALGI'S APPEAL TO KANNADAS

Mr. S. V. Kawjalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee appeals to the people of his province as follows:—

Brothers and Sisters,—The decision of the Madras non-Brahmins to join the Congress is most welcome and opportune. We have been advocating the joining of the Congress by all classes since the formation of Karnatak into an independent Congress Province. Our request has not received that respone which it deserved upto now. We again impress upon all, the urgent necessity of closing our ranks and joining in large numbers the premier political body in the land, at a time when the political future of the country is being seriously considered all all sides. Let us assemble together under the banner of the Congress and amicably settle our differences to the satisfaction of all, so as to make it possible for us to show a united front and present a united demand of Swarajya, the aim and goal of all political movements in the land.

The Muslim brethren are up and moving in formuating their demands; attempts are being made to bring about a rapproachment between the Hindus and Muslims; at such a time if the Hindus do not sink their differences which are after all very small, the cause of freedom will suffer. The differences betwen the Brahmins and non-Brahmins of Karnatak are an impediment in the way of Karnatak moving forward with all its strength. The cause of its unification is langouring on account of this split. The Congress which is taking an active interest in this matter requires the backing of all sections of the people. Will the non-Brahmins back up this body by whole-heartedly joining it and give it strength to solidify Karnatak and make it capable of taking its proper place with other Provinces in the political struggle for freedom?

True Kannandigas, remember united we stand and divided we fall; Close up your ranks! Sink your differences! Follow the healthy example set by our Madras non-Brahmin brethren and join the Congress in large numbers. The future is yours if you but recognise your power and true functions. May God give you the inspiration to visualise future greatness of your Motherland when the devils of communalism will have been exorcised.

Your Brother,
(Sd.) S. V. KOWJALGI.
President, K.P.C.C.
Bijapur, 8th August, 1927.

WORK FOR CONGRESS PARTIES

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, August 13.

"I would request the Congress Parties in the several Legislatures in India to concentrate attention upon a few items of work which demand more urgent attention," said Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the Associated Press. He added that the problem of unemployment both amongst the middle-classes and the poorer classes deserved far more attention than had been given to it. Side by side with it, stress should be laid on the State development of a few industries in each province. State encouragement of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods shounld also be insisted upon. No progress whatever had been made under the head of prohibition. The reform of local bodies and total elimination of nominations with all their lure for acceptance of office was a most important piece of work which could not be delayed any longer. By concentration on a few selected items of work and by hammering away at them, the Congress Partie in the various Legislatures could not only increase the power and prestige of the Congress but might ensure their own return.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar invites the "Justice" Party members in the Madras Council to join the Congress Party and says that it is wrong to describe the Congress Party as the Swaraj Party. The Congress Party consists of many members who are not members of the Swaraj Party and is much broader based. It is not subject to the control of the Swaraj Party but is subject only to the control of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee.—A. P.

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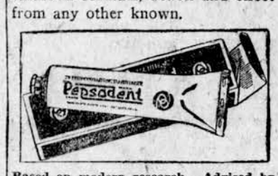

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LAW AND ATTACKS ON PROPHETS.

AGITATION FOR AMENDMENT SHOULD CONTINUE.

Syed Gulambhik Nairang, General Secretary, Central Jamiat Tabligh-ul-Islam, wires from Ambala:—

The judgment of the Division Bench High Court, Lahore, in the "Vartman" case is based on the peculiar facts of the case and does not discuss the correctness or otherwise of the decision of Justice Dalip Singh in the Rajpal case. Difference of opinion among judicial authorities leaves application of Section 153A, Indian Penal Code, to the cases of malicious and scurrilous attacks on the Prophet, founders of religions and holy personages, debateable. The present state of law is unsatisfactory and the door for vilification of persons held in deepest spiritual reverence is still wide open. The Muslim community should with one voice ceaselessly agitate for the amendment of Law and a definition of a distant section on the subject to the Indian Penal Code. The draft Section 197-A proposed by Maulana Mohammad Ali is most appropriate and adequate.

I appeal to the Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly to take immediate steps to see this proposed legislation duly enacted. It is hoped they will be supported by all right thinking non-Muslims, officials and non-officials.

BENGAL GOVERNOR IN CHITTAGONG

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 13.

H. E. Sir Stanley Jackson arrived here this morning and was presented with no less than eight addresses by Hindu, Mahomedan and Buddhist bodies. In a joint reply, His Excellency, the Governor announce that Government of India had decided to declare Chittagong a major port. He added that the Chittagong-Akyab Railway project did not appear likely to materialise in the near future.

Turning to the Municipality, the Governor said their proposal amounted to providing free and compulsory education throughout the municipality. The Industries Department had offered a capital grant of Rs. 10,000 and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 4,500 towards starting a junior technical school at Chittagong. The estimated total expenditure on the school was Rs. 27,000 and the recurring expenditure Rs. 9,000.—A.P.

X-RAY EXAMINATION OF DETENU.

CALCUTTA, August 13.

Mr. Jibonlal Chatterjee, detenu, who has been seriously ill for some time and at present kept in South Calcutta under police guard, was examined by Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, who has advised X-Ray examination.

Mr. Chatterjee is not allowed interviews with friends and relations.—Free Press.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee, I beg to crave the indulgence of your columns to appeal for financial assistance for Muslim inhabitants of Kaira District who have been rendered homeless and penniless due to recent terrible floods. At such a critical time, in the middle of monsoon season, thousand of houses have fallen and majority of Muslims have been deprived of their homes by 'divine wrath'. Funds are urgently needed to provide these persons with temporary shelters and to feed and clothe the old infirm and destitute. Any subscriptions may kindly be sent through the Collector of Kaira or to me direct.—Yours etc.

ISMAIL GANDHI
Secretary
Muslim Relief Committee.
Nadiad, Aug. 12.

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WAR ON THE KATHIAWAR MARITIME STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

light-heartedly passed their judgment in this most important case, the natural course for the Princes concerned is to knock at the main gates of the Suzerain Power beyond the seas. It is an open secret that the Jam Saheb has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. The Rana Saheb of Porbander and the Thakore Saheb of Morvi are also moving in the matter. It is, then, up to the Chamber of Princes to raise its voice at this psychological moment.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

And then the people. Though from every nook and corner of Kathiawar powerful protests have already been raised against the unjust cordon, much remains yet to be done. It is all very well for Mr. Amritlal Sheth to cry 'all well' at Viramgam. But public opinion in Kathiawar has long since passed the stage of infancy, and it has asserted itself against the cordon, in no uncertain terms, inspite of Mr. Sheth's hasty, untimely, abrupt and injudicious 'assurance'.

In face of proofs furnished by the Bombay Press who will venture to suggest that the Viramgaum cordon fared well with the passengers soon after its new incarnation?.

The sting of the cordon may not perhaps at present lie in its tail, but time alone can and will show that the cordon will run its old course. The people of Kathiawar cannot allow this menace to grow.

The special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference that is soon going to be held may well request the States concerned to post a joint Agent at Viramgam to watch the working of the cordon and the interests of the passengers. Let no one think of such a demand as out of place It is on the contrary the demand of the situation, natural and legitimate.

And as the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha has made this question its own, it will be surely a happy day for Kathiawar if Mr. Shukla also will see his way to co-operate with the Conference. Organised efforts of Kathiwar are sure to go a long way towards the satisfactory settlement of the cordon question. Justice must be achieved. If it is not given it must be extorted.

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